

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH 1866.

"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

TERMS: \$2.00—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 37.

EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902.

NO. 34.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 13th, 1902.

Editor Press:

Although the recent conference over the coal strike, held in New York, which was participated in by Governor Odell, Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose and President Baer for the operators, came to naught and the coal situation is discouraging, the President is still working on the problem. He has incurred the enmity of the operators because they believe that he sides with the miners and he has incurred the enmity of some of the labor organizations, who criticize his last proposition to President Mitchell. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt is not concerned with the interests of either the miners or their employers. He believes that the prolongation of the strike will mean suffering to a great number of innocent people and, in the simple cause of humanity, he is doing all in his power to end the strike.

Certain politicians say that he would have done better to leave the situation alone, that he will get little thanks and much blame before he gets through with it, but he says he is not working for himself but for the people, whose representative he is. It is at least certain that the President will appoint a commission to investigate the situation in the anthracite region, as he feels that he must have light in the situation before he communicates with Congress at the opening of the session. In the meantime, he is urging Attorney General Knox to bend every energy to ascertain some legal method for dissipating the "intolerable situation." If Gov. Stone calls for federal troops he will gladly respond. He feels that order must be preserved although he believes the militia will prove sufficient to accomplish that end. Adjutant General Stewart and General Gorham, of Pennsylvania, called at the White House one evening recently and explained the situation to the President. They assured him that the reports of disorder were greatly exaggerated by sensational newspaper correspondents and that their forces were amply able to cope with the situation at present.

In the meantime, Secretary Shaw has rendered a decision which is taken to mean that Welsh coal is to be admitted duty free. Arrangements will be made at the ports to examine the coal as soon as the vessels carrying it are docked and admission will be promptly granted. Of course it will be impossible to put out whole shiploads of coal through a chemical analysis, but under the circumstances the collectors will exercise reasonable discretion and will admit all coal that seems to be practically softer than that which the law provides must pay a duty. This will save the importers 67 cents per long ton, the tariff on coal containing less than 92 per cent, "fixed carbon."

The assumed arbitrary position of American naval officers together with sensational newspaper reports have made it necessary for Secretary Hay to explain to the Colombian government that the United States has on designs on the isthmus other than the protection of American property and the enforced neutrality of the Panama railroad. Rear Admiral Casey issued an order to effect that Colombian troops and supplies could not be transported by the railroad when their presence was likely to precipitate an attack by the insurgents and this order was misinterpreted, in Bogota, to mean that the Colombian government was denied all use of the railroad. Secretary Hay has called attention to this misinterpretation and has renewed assurances of the impartiality of this government. It is hoped that his explanation will allay all suspicion of the United States in Bogota.

Operators Make An Offer To Arbitrate.

Agree to Appointment of Five Arbitrators by the President and to Refer all Disputes to Them and Promise to Abide by Their Decision—It is Believed the Miners Will Accept and That an Early Return to Work Will Result.

The anthracite coal operators have agreed to the appointment of a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of the commission shall be accepted by the operators.

The commission is to consist of an army or navy engineer officer, an expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties, one of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania—a man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist, and a man who, by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators also make a part of their proposition that the miners shall return to work as soon as the commission is constituted and cease all interference with nonunion men, the commission to name a date when its finding shall be effective, and to govern conditions of employment between the companies and their own employees for at least three years.

The statement was read to the president as an act of courtesy before being given to the press.

STRIKE IS SETTLED.

At a conference at the White House which lasted until one o'clock last evening the following announcement was made:

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The strike is settled. Secretary Root at 1 o'clock announced that a common ground of agreement had been reached.

Fine Attractions.

Of the four evening entertainments to be given in the Teachers' Institute Course next week, I have heard three and regard them as of exceptional excellence. Edward P. Elliott's impersonation of David Harum is inimitable. Before an audience of seven thousand he appeared in this play at Chautauque, N. Y., last summer and created the greatest enthusiasm.

Ernest Gambles superior as a Basso I have never heard. To a marvelous voice he adds a magnetic and pleasing personality, while his supporting company is the best. Thomas Dixon alone is worth the price of a course ticket. None can afford to miss these superb attractions.

O. S. METZLER,

Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Big Lumber Deal.

Wilson Brothers, of Pittsburgh have closed a deal for the purchase of the mill and timber land owned by G. W. Huntley & Son, at Huntley, this county, also the timber at Medix Run. We have not the particulars nor price paid.

The firm of G. W. Huntley & Son will in the near future locate in Idaho, where they have extensive timber tracts.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Easterbrooks and Mrs. Geo. Easterbrooks take this method of expressing their sincere thanks to the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them during the sickness and death of their beloved son and husband.

Baptist Church Notes.

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor morning subject, "Overcoming." Evening "Does the uniting with a church save a soul from Hell?" Bible school at the close of morning worship. C. E. Crandell Supt. Y. P. S. C. E. 6 p. m. B. Olmsted Pres.

Collar Bone Broken.

Emma, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schweikart of Third street, while playing last Monday fell and broke her collar bone. Dr. Heilmann reduced the fracture and the little Miss is now as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances.

A Bargain.

A fine organ, piano case, slightly used costing when new \$150. cash, being of highest grade, for sale at a very low price for cash or on installment, apply, EDWIN G. CLARKE, Agent for Schaeffer Pianos, Emporium, Pa.

Official Court House Spoons.

Just received at Metzger's. Place your order soon as there are only a limited number of them.

Dresser, Dresser, Dresser, this is the cry all over the congressional district.

The Corner Stone Club.

The C. S. C., desires to publicly thank Mr. I. K. Hockley for his kind assistance in the capacity of auctioneer at their sale, in recognition of which they have made him an advisory member. They also extend thanks to those who so liberally responded.

A Compromise.

The legal contest over the estate of Mrs. Anna M. Steers, deceased, has terminated in a settlement out of court. The heirs-at-law get several city lots on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse; four city lots on Ryers' avenue, and all of the Southampton property. The defendant, Lucretia Viglini, pays all of the expenses of the litigation.

Our townswoman, Mrs. E. M. Newton receives one-fifth of all the property turned over to the heirs-at-law.

Pleasing Entertainment.

A delightful, as well as profitable entertainment was given at the home of Mrs. Helen Metzger last Friday evening by the C. S. C., new club, having for its first object the purchasing of the corner stone for the proposed new church. It is understood that their next venture will be about Thanksgiving. If their first entertainment was a sample of what we are to expect in the future, all may look forward to a most unique and charming evening.

Are Happily Wedded.

The marriage of Miss Alice Wright, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wright, and Mr. Albert Everett McCloskey, of Philadelphia, was solemnized Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, being the officiating clergyman.

The bride was attired in white organdy and wore a tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair fern. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. James Robbins, as matron of honor. The bridesmaids, Miss Louise Ogden Wright, who wore blue organdy, and Miss Eva Shank, who wore pink organdy and carried bouquets of pink carnations. The flower girls were Miss Carolyn Moore of Emporium, and Miss Francis Hetznekey, of Kane. They carried large baskets of pink and white asters. The groomsmen were Mr. Charles Lambert Kinsloe of Lock Haven.—Renovo Evening News.

The Press and the many Emporium friends of Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey wish the young couple many years of happiness.

The Man.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The Leopard's Spots," has lived a life hardly less remarkable than the story of his novel. He first won fame in his own state of North Carolina, and was elected to the state legislature at the age of twenty, before he could vote. After a brief political career he followed the example of his father and became a preacher, and, as pastor of the People's Church in New York City, attracted a large number of hearers than any other preacher in America. Of late years, having retired to his beautiful Virginia home on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, he has from there made frequent tours and is to day, perhaps the most successful popular lecturer we have. His purpose from boyhood, how ever, has been to write books—a purpose deferred until he has lived much that romances are made of. In fact, before he himself wrote a novel, one was written about him. The preacher-hero "Camden" of Miss Lillian Bell's well known story, is really the author of "The Leopard's Spots."

Industrious Member.

The Cameron county Republicans have done a sensible thing in nominating Hon. H. H. Mullin as the legislative candidate at their primaries last week by a unanimous vote. The writer served with Harry in the session of '95 and knows whereof he speaks when he says that no county in the State had a more zealous or industrious member in the House when the interest of his people were at stake, or needful attention. Because of his large acquaintance and ability to make and retain friends Mr. Mullin exerted an influence in legislation which few of the smaller counties could boast of. Cameron county is normally Republican by about 300. The majority for Mr. Mullin should not fall a vote below that figure. He should have the hearty support of every Republican who has the good of his party and the welfare of his county at heart, and we believe he will get it in this canvass.—Forest Republican.

The voters of Clearfield county will do their duty on election day. Mr. Dresser will have a substantial majority.

Find Newspaper Best Medium.

A radical change will be made in theatrical advertising in St. Louis this winter by the St. Louis Theatre Co., controlling the Imperial, Grand, Havlin's and Columbia theatres. It will result in a decrease of bill board advertising and the discontinuance of lithographs in show windows of stores. Newspaper advertising has been found more profitable and will be increased.

Funeral of George Easterbrooks.

Services over the remains of George Easterbrooks were held from the Methodist Episcopal church last Friday afternoon, Rev. O. S. Metzler, the pastor, delivering a very touching and eloquent sermon. The funeral was largely attended by our citizens, the fire department and fraternal organizations of which deceased was a member attended in a body. After the services his remains were followed to Newton cemetery and laid to rest. The floral offerings were numerous and very handsome.

Some Qualities of a Good Wife.

Marriage is not a failure, though there is much of failure in marriage. Whom shall we hold responsible for whatever measure of failure there is in marriage? To some extent, perhaps, it is the fault of no one, save fate in the form of social nature and conditions. But for the most part happiness is under our own control and of our own making. Under the power of all-moving duty and the spirit of unselfishness, even the most incompatible dispositions and tastes may be brought into working harmony. The secret of success and happiness in marriage is a moral one and may be found of all who sincerely desire to find it.

Of course the marriage relationship is a mutual one. Mutual co-operation is necessary to the realization of its ideal. The short-comings of a husband are just as fatal to domestic bliss as are those of a wife. But our present purpose is to point out the moral qualities which makes a good wife.

It requires sympathy and brains, and character and tact to be a good wife, even though one has an ideal man for a husband. Sympathy means feeling together. Husband and wife should feel that their interests are thoroughly one. They should share each other's ideals and hopes and purposes, and should cultivate a respect for and interest in each other's divergent tastes. Some wives are lacking in this sympathetic interest in their husbands through sheer selfish indifference. They have their own pet-ideals and schemes which they cherish exclusively, and apparently think of a husband merely in the light of a material foothold. Of his inner life, of his desires, his struggles, his anxieties, they know and care nothing. Whatever understanding of a husband's nature they do possess, they use for their own selfish purposes. A selfish wife possessed of brains and tact may do what she will with her husband. Witness Becky Sharp.

Sometimes the disposition to feel a sympathetic interest in one's husband may be present, but there may be such a lack of intelligence on the wife's part that she is virtually shut off from any real share in his life. But even a small amount of intelligence moved by a great love, may accomplish wonders.

There must be character. This includes virtue in its narrower sense, but it means vastly more than that. It is that which commands a husband's deepest respect and homage, such respect and homage as can never be commanded by one who is but a silly doll, or a nagging, scolding shrew.

There must be tact. Tact may be made the minister of selfish scheming, but it may also be, and ought to be, the crown of an unselfish and intelligent devotion. It dictates the right word at the right time, and it imposes silence when silence is golden. It speaks through a glance, through a smile, a gesture, a touch.

Does the possession of a liberal culture and of artistic accomplishments unfit a woman to be a good wife? Emphatically no, if to them are joined the moral qualities we have mentioned. So far from being an obstacle to a successful and happy married life liberal accomplishments exert a most elevating and preservative influence upon it. They impart a refined zest to life, they banish from the leisure hours the haunting atmosphere of toil and care; they lift the mind above the level of trivial personalities; they keep open the outlook of the soul upon the things that are pure and elevating and of good report, and so do much to develop and strengthen the moral qualities which are the secret of success in marriage.

The election of Mr. Dresser is all one sided like the handle to a jog.

Newspaper Men and Politics.

With the approach of the fall campaign we have been impressed with the number of newspaper men who have been tendered nominations for office. We are inclined to look upon this as a hopeful tendency, and to disagree with the ultraconservatives who urge that a newspaper man should remain free from personal interests in politics lest he be unduly influenced thereby in the matter which he puts before the public.

As a matter of fact, the newspaper man has many qualifications which especially suit him for the holding of public office. His training from its beginning has been toward a dispassionate criticism of everything that pertains to public affairs. He is taught to look without prejudice upon the questions of the day and above all to deal with facts. In this he comes to be the champion of the people and of the cause of the greatest good to the greatest number. He relies on the approval of the masses from whom he gets his support in his crusade against greed and injustice, as against the favor of a clique or ring that seeks to subordinate him and the policy of his paper to whims and selfish interests of party leaders. Yet in it all he has his opinion and is expected to have, if he is to be of any force in his chosen field.

Again, the editor's intimate knowledge of public questions and his close study of the same especially fits him for their consideration in the capacity of public servant. The men of affairs, with the enormous complexities of business that confront him, has time only for the most superficial glance at the questions of the day, while the newspaper man comes constantly in contact with them in the daily routine of his work. An intimate knowledge of the trend of public opinion becomes as much his stock in trade as an intelligent comprehension of the influences on the markets become that of the broker.

Further than this the manifold duties that fall upon the editor, the necessity of adapting himself to various conditions, and his habit of fluent expression, all prepare him for the discussion of live problems and for assuming the duties of public life in whatever capacity he may be chosen.

Where can be found better men to represent the people in their legislative bodies than their champions of the press? It is a fact to be lamented that the men of leisure and of suave and genial manners are making their way into public life and taking the places of men of convictions and men of force. The business man finds little to attract him in public life. The remuneration is small and the tasks arduous and often thankless. It is seldom that he cares to jeopardize his personal interests in the service of the people. Again we look upon the choosing of representatives of the press as a potent influence in correcting an evil tendency, and believe that they will prove deserving of the confidence placed in them in the future as they have in the past.—Editor and Publisher, N. Y.

Death of Miss Lulu Schnyder.

When death takes the young, the good, and the true it always seems doubly sad, and hard to bear.

LULU SCHNYDER, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Schnyder, died in Emporium, Wednesday, October 15th, at twelve o'clock, noon, aged 14 years, one month and 15 days, after an illness of about three weeks of typhoid fever complicated by meningitis. Lulu Schnyder, was one of the best beloved and most ambitious scholars in the Emporium High School. It was not enough for her to work for a Diploma, but it was her ambition, and her firm determination, to graduate at the head of her class, and could she have been spared she would no doubt have succeeded. She held the record for attendance in the Emporium schools and in the Sabbath-school in which she attended. During her entire school life she was never absent one day.

To become a teacher, to make a name for herself, to help her parents, and to do good in the world, such were the worthy ambitions of this noble girl, so sadly stricken down when scarcely upon the threshold of life.

To the sorrowing schoolmates and friends, and to the heartbroken family the Press extends its most sincere and heart felt sympathy.

The funeral services will be held at the Emmanuel Episcopal church next Saturday at two o'clock p. m.

Condition Improved.

The condition of Mr. John Burnett, who was badly burned with acid two weeks ago, is much improved. The sight of his eyes though still impaired, it is believed will recover its accustomed vigor.

McKean county will more than do her duty towards Mr. Dresser on election day. His majority will be phenomenal.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY Fair.
SUNDAY, Rain.

Teachers' Institute.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Teachers' Institute of Cameron County will be held at the Court House, Emporium, Pa., Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 1902. It is the purpose of this Institute to enlarge the professional life of teachers, and secure the co-operation of parents and patrons.

No pains has been spared to make the Institute a success. The instructors are the best that could be procured. Their place in the educational circles of the country, substantiate this. They are as follows:

Hon. Henry Houck, Department of Public Instruction, will again be with us. His genialness as well as his excellent addresses make him always welcome.

Hon. H. R. Pattengill, Lansing, Mich., will give instruction during the entire week. History and Geography are his subjects.

Dr. Charles Gray Shaw, New York University, subject, Psychology. Parents as well as teachers cannot fail to gain much from his talks on Ethical and Moral education.

Prof. John P. Bigler, Edinboro Normal School, Pa. His Pedagogical talks will be of greatest help to teachers.

Miss Frank Huntley, Musical Director, will have charge of the music.

The evening entertainments are as follows:

Monday, 8:00 p. m. admission price 35 cents, Monologue, "David Harum," Edward P. Elliott, impersonator. The immortalized David Harum depicts on phase of our sturdy American character. A type of true manhood that gladdens and uplifts whether found in reality or in fiction.

Tuesday, 8:00 p. m. admission price 50 cents, Concert, Ernest Gamble Recital Company. Those who are fond of excellent music will not be disappointed.

Wednesday, 8:00 p. m. admission price 50 cents, Lecture, "Backbone," Thomas Dixon, Jr. Mr. Dixon is the author of "The Leopard's Spots." But before he wrote a novel, one was written about him, "Camden," the preacher-hero of Lillian Bell's well known story, is in reality, Mr. Dixon. His lecture "Backbone" is something worth hearing.

Thursday 8:00 p. m. admission price 50 cents, Concert, Chicago Lady Entertainers. Truly a pleasing entertainment consisting of solos, duets, trios, and quartettes, interspersed with humorous and dramatic readings.

Season tickets for the four entertainments, \$1.25. Tickets for reserved seats on sale at Lloyd's, Monday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 a. m.

Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad for special excursion rates to teachers and others who wish to attend the institute. Card orders will be forwarded to any one desiring them.

Train No. 4, will stop at Cameron, Sterling Run, and Sinnemahoning, Oct. 21, 22, and 23, for the benefit of those going east who wish to attend the entertainments.

Thursday is "Directors day." All school Boards of the county should be well represented. Hon. H. R. Pattengill and Hon. Henry Houck will address the directors.

All friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

Any man kind to his workingmen deserves recognition. Mr. Dresser is that man, and he will surely receive his reward on election day.

Drifting From the Truth.

The above was the theme of a sermon last Sunday evening in Methodist Episcopal Church by the pastor Rev. O. S. Metzler. It was an able and eloquent discourse and would bear repeating.

Emporium, Pa., Oct. 16, 1902.

EDWIN CLARKE, Agent The Penna. Beneficial Association of Williamsport, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—With this I acknowledge receipt of \$50 as well as \$14 for his two week's sickness, being payment in full of amount due me by reason of my husband holding certificate No. 2315 in your company.

As his death only occurred on Tuesday last, October seventh, the payment of this money on the Friday following is settlement in remarkable short time. For the promptness and attention, I thank you and your company.

Respectfully,
ELIZABETH EASTERBROOKS.
The above is only one of the many claims settled by the T. F. B. A. The company is noted for its promptness and fair dealing. For the best and cheapest up-to-date contract for sickness accident and death take a certificate in the Penna. Beneficial Association.

EDWIN G. CLARKE, Gen. Agent.
The Searchlight has been turned on but no flaws have been discovered in Mr. Dresser.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year, in advance, \$2.00

If paid in advance, 15c

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, 15c per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Theodore Parker memorial at Boston has introduced a unique form of philanthropy.

An Experiment in

Rural Education, namely a day in the

city for country children. This is a

reversal of the usual order. The country

week for city children is now a

recognized feature in the great cities

of Europe and the United States. The

idea of bringing country children to

the city is borrowed from Copenhagen

philanthropists, who annually bring

6,000 or 7,000 country children to their

city and entertain them for a week

or ten days. This contact with the

stirring life, the historic places, the

museums and monuments of a great

city find highly stimulating to these

young minds. When the children

return to their country homes it is

not only with happy and grateful

memories, but with quickened mental

powers and patriotic sensibilities. The

experiment of the Parker Memorial,

cooperating with parents and teachers

in Milford, N. H., says the New

York Post, is to be on a much smaller

scale. Forty children of that manufac-

turing village, of both sexes, and with

ages ranging from 10 to 15, have been

invited to spend a Saturday in Boston.

The children chosen from the public

schools will be such as have never seen

a great city and are not likely to. They

will be accompanied by a Milford clergy-

man, and several teachers, and be

met by the Parker Memorial staff at

the station. By means of large vans

they will be taken to points of historic

and other interest. Bunker Hill, Old

North Church, Tea Wharf, the tenement

house district, Faneuil Hall, the Old

State House and its collections, the

Old South, etc. During the coming

winter the result of this contact with

the historic monuments and larger life

of the capital city of New England will

be carefully observed by their teachers.

A suburban road running into New

York city is beginning to find that the

Both Were way of the trans-

gressors. gressor is hard.

For months it has

been burning soft coal, and paying no

attention to the law. The engines send

out volumes of soft-coal smoke and

soot which fly into the car windows and

doors to the discomfort of passengers.

The other evening, relates the New

York Post, one of the cars had what

might be called an overdose of the

smoke when a man pulled out a cigar

and lit it. The guard made his appearance

almost immediately and ordered

him to stop smoking or leave the

train. The man refused to stop, saying:

"If the smoke of this cigar is any

worse than your soft-coal smoke,

I'll stop." The guard retreated, and a

dozen men then pulled out cigars, pipes

and cigarettes and began to smoke.

Somebody suggests the necessity of

one more alphabet organization—S. C.

E.: Society for the Cancellation of

Engagements. The object to be sought

behind the somewhat startling name is

the preservation of the individual and

family life. There are many things in

the modern social organization which

tend to make life restless, rushing,

feverish and artificial. To do a smaller

number of things, to forego identification

with a few attractive fads, to cover

less surface, to strike one's roots a little

deeper, would be for hosts of am-

bitious young people to live a more nat-

ural, a freer, and more fruitful life.

Division of forces, says Philadelphia

Young People, waste of nerve tissue,

and mental distraction are the inevitable

result of trying to compass "the

earth." One of the first attributes of

wisdom is the recognition of limita-

tions.

I is estimated by the census office

that electricity has entered into the

daily life of the country to the extent

of seven dollars for each man, woman

and child in the United States. Of this

amount three dollars goes to the electric

traction companies, \$1.50 to the electric

light concerns, and 75 cents to the

telephone companies. The tele-

graph also takes about 50 cents a year

from each of the 75,000,000 people,

while the rest of the seven dollars is

charged off to electric fire alarms,

signals, and general supplies.

WHERE HANNA STANDS.

Attitude of the Ohio Senator on the
Leading Political Questions
of the Day.

At Akron, Saturday, September 27, the Ohio senator, Mark A. Hanna, spoke at the opening of the state campaign, saying:

"My friends, I have only a few words to say to you this afternoon, for I hope to be with you all fall. A year ago it was my privilege to attend the opening of the republican campaign, and after looking over the situation I came to the conclusion that I should give you a piece of advice: 'Let well enough alone.' That was the whole chapter; that was all there was in the campaign. To-day I say stand pat.

"You are not on the defensive in Ohio, or anywhere else in the United States, or in the Philippines.

"If you would paralyze the onward and upward march of progress in this country give the democrats a majority in congress, whence all legislation pertaining to the great economic principles must emanate. Take away the power from that body to-day to continue republican principles and you begin the work of harm by creating within our people the suspicion of doubt as to the future.

"Let one act like that give notice to the American people that the party which is responsible for our prosperity is to be displaced, and you will lay the foundation of danger which in a short time will undermine the people who are moving the great machinery of our industry and commercial interests, and from that moment capital will begin to hesitate from that moment the wheels of commerce will slow down.

"When you have given notice that there is the slightest doubt in your mind about the soundness of republican principles, you sound a warning, and that warning will be

UNBROKEN REPUBLICAN LINE.

Futile Attempts of Democrats and
Renegade Republicans to Create
Discord in the Party.

From every direction there are evidences that the republican leaders are acting in harmony on all the great questions. The democratic story that the president and the secretary of the treasury were at variance regarding the secretary's attitude toward Wall street has been proven to be erroneous. Speaker Henderson takes occasion to tell the country that he is in line with the president and all the rest of the real leaders of the party on the tariff and all other questions of any consequence. It was asserted by the democrats that the New York republican state convention would either say nothing about the trusts or would straddle that question, thus giving a chance to the enemies of the republican party to say that the president, on the trust question, was assailed by his party in his own state. The clear and outspoken utterance of that convention in favor of the abolition of trust abuses knocks out this democratic pretense.

Seldom during a great canvass has the republican party been more completely in harmony on all the great issues than it is in the present campaign. All the leaders are pulling together everywhere. The attacks which were made on the tariff by a few irresponsible republicans at the beginning

of the campaign have been repudiated and denounced by the leaders and the masses of the party, and the offending persons have subsided, except that they take occasion to explain that they did not mean what the general public supposed they meant. On the tariff question there is as much unanimity among the republicans at this moment as there was in 1880, 1884 and 1888, when it was virtually the sole issue.

Since very early in his career the republican party has been devoted to the protection principle, and the prosperity which that policy has given to the country in the past 40 years is a fine testimonial to the courage, sagacity and vigilance of the republican party. There will be no surrender on the doctrine of protection to American industries either in the congressional canvass of 1902 or in the bigger presidential campaign of 1904.

An attempt is made to create an industrial scare on account of the attitude which the president and the rest of the leaders of the republicans are taking on the trust issue. This will not succeed. The republicans know the nature of the question they are dealing with. They will make no assault on wealth, capital, industry or enterprise in any legitimate shape. All that they aim to do on the question of the combines is to give competition free scope in all the industries, to keep enterprise unfettered and to allow every person in the country to make the best use of his talents and general aptitudes of which he is capable. On this line the republicans will wage their battle in 1902 and 1904. The intelligence, the civic virtue and the general political sanity of the country are arrayed on the republican side in this fight. The republicans have winning issues, and they know it. The democrats also know it, and they are not making any boasts about carrying the country either this year or two years hence. The republicans are confident, because they know they have the arguments and the conditions on their side, but they are going to make an effort to get out their entire vote just the same as if they supposed the result was in the profoundest kind of doubt.

"If David B. Hill was a 'very stiff' democrat in 1896 he is a very lively and potential one to-day. Doubtless the Bryan element would fight him if he were a candidate for president, but, like Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hill stands in close relations with the Wall street magnates. Even when Mr. Cleveland advocated an income tax Mr. Hill voted against it in the senate in 1894.—Indianapolis Journal.



WANTED—By Charming Widow with Long Experience in Whitehousekeeping, a Man Who Must Be Popular with All Classes. Must Be Good to My Children. Address, WIDOW DEMOCRACY, U. S. A.—Chicago Record-Herald.

heeded and will be acted upon by the commercial and industrial world to the detriment of our condition.

"Oh, republicans of Ohio, do not hesitate nor doubt, and, above all things, do your duty as you know it and as you have done it in the past. It is in your power to say whether the present conditions shall continue.

"Now, we have come to the proposition that there is a need for a revision of the tariff. I believe the tariff is good enough as it is.

"If the time comes when the tariff needs revision it will be done by the men who made the tariff, and if the men whose wisdom contributed to its construction see that conditions require a change they will change it. If I am asked by a man to change the tariff, I always inquire of him if it is necessary to change it, and if he thinks it is I ask him why it is necessary, and if we start out to change it, where shall we begin? There are too many interests involved to change the tariff.

"In regard to reciprocity with Cuba, I want to say, my fellow citizens of Ohio, and of the United States, that I was from the beginning with President McKinley and am now with his successor, President Roosevelt, in strong support of that policy, and which I consider a moral question, and believe that the sentiment of the people of the United States shall demand that we shall carry out.

"I want the people who are opposed to Cuban reciprocity to see that their position is an infringement on the principles of protection. It is not a defensible position, because we all know that many of the schedules in the Dingley bill were considered from the standpoint of reciprocity. Cuba has a right to demand that we do not blind her almost hand and foot, as we do under the Platt amendment. Cuba has the right to look to us to redeem the pledge of McKinley.

"As capital has undergone a great evolution, so, too, has labor, the partner of capital, been moving forward for organization and I am glad to see that organized labor has taken a higher plane in the ranks of the workingmen.

"I am sure that the leaders of these organizations are as well qualified to lead their men as anybody. What we want to do is to recognize the cooperative value of their effort. What we want to do is to break the line of prejudice and take the laborer by the hand and encourage him to fill the position he occupies, for he must prosper, and he must have his share of the profits.

"There is no discouragement in work that is founded upon the true principles of the golden rule, the golden rule not for political purposes, but for the purpose of humanity. That is my golden rule. This may take years of patient labor; the work must be accomplished.

"Therefore, I say to the workingmen of Ohio, go back to the campaign of 1896 and of 1900, when the democratic party, so-called, knowing and appreciating the values of that great army of workingmen, undertook to deceive them and use them in the interest of the democratic party, notwithstanding that McKinley had been our candidate, McKinley, the man who had been the lifelong friend of the workingmen.

"It will be seen that Wall street could not prevent the New York republican convention from expressing itself in favor of supervision of trusts by federal and state governments.—Indianapolis Journal.

AN ANGRY MOB.

New Orleans Strikers Have a Fierce
Fight With Strike Breakers and
Police.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 9.—The attempt yesterday morning of the New Orleans Railway Co. to start cars on its lines, which have been completely tied up for 11 days, precipitated a long impending conflict between the strikers and those who wanted to fill their places. Although a hundred shots were fired, nobody was killed. Among those seriously injured were several policemen and strike breakers.

One car started from the Canal street barn yesterday morning with ten Chicago strike breakers and ten policemen aboard. Two blocks from the barn, strikers pulled up the wooden crossings and made of them a barricade on the track. The car stopped and Robert D. Koonz, one of the non-union men, got off to remove the obstructions. He succeeded, though set upon by the crowd. The strikers then made a rush for the car and a lively fight ensued. There was a regular fusillade, fully a hundred shots being exchanged by the men and police on the car and the strikers. At the first volley from the car, the strikers ran and a stampede followed. Then the police arrested the non-union men for carrying concealed weapons.

Three non-union men were put in a patrol wagon and on the way to the station the wagon was overturned and all the occupants were more or less injured. Officer Fordyce had several ribs broken and got a scalp wound.

Gov. Heard was reached during the afternoon, and after a telephonic communication with Mayor Capdevielle, ordered the commander of the First military district, to report to the mayor, and adequate protection will be afforded the company in its efforts to run cars.

All the arrested strikers were charged with carrying concealed weapons and Christensen, Jones and Jensen, the Chicago strike breakers, were charged with inciting a riot.

TROUBLE FOR COAL TRUST.

A Pennsylvania Seeks to Have the
Anthracite Combine Declared Illegal.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Counsel for Frank H. Thompson, a citizen of this commonwealth, will file in the United States circuit court a bill in equity against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Co. The bill charges these companies with having formed an illegal combination for the purpose of fixing the price of coal and controlling the coal market, and asks the court to declare such combination illegal and to restrain and prohibit the respondents from meeting together for the purpose of fixing the rate at which coal shall be sold.

Application will also be made in behalf of Mr. Thompson to the attorney general of the state, for a revocation of the charter of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. for alleged violation of the state constitution.

The bill in equity avers that the companies mentioned formed a combination under which the respondents were not to compete with each other, and which regulated the price to be charged for coal at tidewater.

It is charged that the respondents refuse to operate their mines, greatly to the loss of the complainant and in violation of the duties which the respondents owe to the public.

OIL FIELDS ABLAZE.

Great Fire Near Beaumont, Texas—
Property Loss Is Heavy.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 8.—Another great fire, more disastrous than the conflagration of a few weeks ago, swept over the oil fields here last night, causing a loss of 12 or more lives and entailing a property loss of several hundred thousand dollars. The fire was discovered shortly before 11 o'clock and with remarkable rapidity it spread to the many derricks in the Hogg-Swayne tract. The encroachment of the flames was so rapid that many people were caught in the fiery path.

The entire Hogg-Swayne tract, comprising one of the largest sections in the oil fields, in all probability, will be burned. Forty or more of the large derricks have been destroyed by the flames.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 9.—Reports received yesterday estimate the loss by Tuesday night's fire in the oil fields from \$100,000 to \$250,000. Rumors of loss of life have proved untrue, although one man was probably fatally burned while working at the top of a derrick.

Attacked by Ladrone.

Manila, Oct. 8.—Gen. Jesse M. Lee telegraphs from Tacloban, island of Leyte, that ladrone have twice attacked the town of Carigara, province of Leyte, where they killed a number of native constabulary and levied contributions. The population of Carigara withdrew to the mountains.

Voted Aid to Strikers.

London, Oct. 8.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in session at Southport yesterday, voted \$5,000 for the relief of the striking American miners and adopted a resolution in favor of the executive board and the different districts making further donations.

They Congratulate Gov. Stone.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Detroit Metal Trades and Founders' association, an organization representing 35 manufacturers of this city, has sent to Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, a telegram congratulating him on calling out all the national guard of the state. The telegram says: "No clear thinking man questions the right of any set of men to organize for any lawful purpose, but it is intolerable and will undermine the whole structure upon which the United States of America was founded and now exists, if any men be denied the right to work."

CUBANS BALK.

They Do Seem to be Anxious to Sign
a Treaty with the United States.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The situation as to Cuba is such at present as to give officials here great concern. It is feared that Cuba is drifting away and evidence is multiplying day by day to mark the growth of a spirit of indifference toward the cultivation of friendly commercial relations with the United States that almost borders on hostility. The best efforts of the state department thus far have failed to secure the adhesion of the Cuban government to the treaty which, by the terms of the Platt amendment, must be entered into between the two governments. The delay is all on one side, namely, at Havana, for Secretary Hay and the Cuban minister, Senor Quesada, have performed their part in drafting a treaty which it is believed carries out the intent of congress.

The treaty is now awaiting the approval of the Cuban government, which approval is withheld, not with any expressed intention of rejecting the convention, but through what is regarded here as the natural inertia of the Cubans in diplomatic matters. This treaty includes provisions for a considerable measure of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, and while it is true that the Cubans believe that the United States has been rather niggardly in the arrangement of the reciprocity schedules, those objections are not regarded as sufficient to account for the great delay in concluding the treaty. However, there is no intention, it is said, to resort to any undue pressure on the Cubans, so long as there is no discrimination against the United States and in favor of another country.

HELD TO GRAND JURY.

Contractors are Said to Have Con-
spired to Defraud Uncle Sam.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10.—United States Commissioner Bowden yesterday held for the federal grand jury Aaron Marx, J. A. Codd and Louis Wasserman, for conspiracy with intent to defraud the United States in the matter of the contract for supplying the Norfolk navy yard with 100,000 pounds of beef and a similar amount of fresh vegetables. All three of the accused were admitted to bail in the sum of \$100 each.

The evidence introduced at the hearing showed that Marx, Wasserman, Codd and Richard Eastwood met in a hotel in Washington, and Marx, by paying \$150 to each of the others, secured their bids for the contract with figures greater than those submitted by himself. His bid was \$15,400, and he secured the contract at that sum. Eastwood has not yet been arrested. Wasserman is now furnishing the Hampton Roads station with an identical supply at a contract price of \$7,480.

OPERATE THE MINES.

Demand Made by Conference Held at
Detroit to Consider Coal Situation.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 10.—The 156 delegates representing 11 states, who attended the inter-state conference on the coal situation here yesterday, adopted resolutions, after much debate, urging the president to institute civil proceedings looking to the enforcement of the inter-state commerce act against the coal companies and criminal proceedings against their officers; petitioning the governor of Pennsylvania to call a special session of the legislature of that state to condemn all the coal carrying roads and sufficient of the mines to supply the demands of the people.

Further the resolutions petition the president to call a special session of the house of representatives and to recommend to them the appointment of a committee with full power to investigate the cause of the strike and to place the blame therefor. A supplemental resolution offered by Judge Frank E. Garvin, of Indianapolis, was also adopted and ordered attached to the main resolutions. It urges that the president at once institute proceedings to dissolve "the present combination of the coal operators" and to have a receiver appointed to operate the mines. The supplemental report urges a special session of congress if it is impossible at the present time for the president to take this action.

Murder in a School.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 10.—Reports have been received of a tragedy at Altona, in Manitoba. The local school teacher, name not given, has been having trouble with school trustees. Three members of the board visited the school yesterday and the teacher drew a revolver and began firing at the trustees, and then turned the weapon upon the children. One report is that the three trustees were killed and three children were shot, one of whom is dead. Another report says but one of the trustees were hit, and that three children were killed. The teacher then blew out his own brains.

A Frightful Accident.

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 10.—One person dead and over a score injured is the result of a head-on collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad last night directly in front of the station at Sandy Hook. An excursion train of 11 cars crashed into the regular westbound train standing in front of the station discharging passengers. The engines on both trains were considerably damaged, but the first car on the excursion train was crushed and the inside, which was crowded, was a mass of splinters, broken glass, and shrieking, wounded men and women.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE
COMPOUND

WOMAN'S REMEDY

FOR
WOMAN'S ILLS.

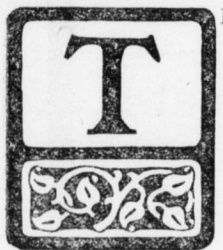
Story of Yale Man.

Among the reminiscences of the class of 1902 at Yale is the story of a stout and healthy-looking member, who was told by his tutor that "he was better fed than taught." "You teach me, I feed myself," was the retort.—Springfield Republican.

Chicago &

Is the Interest in Woman Suffrage Dying?

By **ELNORA MONROE BABCOCK**,
Superintendent of Press Work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.



THE OPPONENTS are continually declaring that woman suffrage is making no progress and that the interest in it is dying out. THAT THE CONTRARY IS TRUE IS SHOWN BY LEGISLATIVE RECORDS, by the increased number of petitions and by the large number of women who avail themselves of the privilege of voting where they have full suffrage.

During the past ten years full suffrage has been granted to the women of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, New Zealand and Federated Australia. In Australia this law applies equally in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, East Australia, West Australia and Tasmania. It is as though every woman in every state of the union should be empowered to vote for president, senators and congressmen and be made eligible to be elected to all these positions. Full suffrage in Federated Australia was granted within the past year and is a victory for woman suffrage far exceeding all previous successes, and assures the establishment of woman's complete equality in the near future throughout the entire Southern Hemisphere. Within the past ten years bond suffrage has been secured for the women of Iowa, parish and district suffrage in England, library suffrage in Minnesota, municipal suffrage in Norway, and school suffrage in Ohio, Connecticut and Delaware. France has given women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce; New York has given tax-paying women throughout all the towns and villages of the state the right to vote on questions of local taxation; Louisiana has given tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax payers, and Ireland has given women the right to vote for all officers except members of parliament.

There are now five states in which a woman suffrage amendment has been twice submitted to the voters, at intervals of some years. In every case the result has been more favorable the second time than the first. It was submitted in Colorado in 1877 and defeated; it was submitted again in 1893 and carried. In Kansas, when submitted the first time, it received 9,100 votes; when submitted the second time, it received 95,302. In the state of Washington, in 1889, the adverse majority was 19,386; in 1898, it dropped to 9,882. In South Dakota, in 1890, woman suffrage was defeated by a majority of 23,610; in 1898, by a majority of only 3,285. In Oregon, the vote on the suffrage amendment in 1884 stood 28,176 nays to 11,223 yeas; in 1900, it stood 28,298 nays to 26,265 yeas. In 1884 only one of the 33 counties of Oregon gave a majority for suffrage. In 1900, 21 counties gave a majority for it, another county was a tie, another went no by one vote, and still another by three votes. The progress of woman suffrage has been aptly compared to a series of wrestling bouts between an old man and a growing boy.

The first petition for woman suffrage in England presented to parliament, in 1867, was signed by only 1,499 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The petition presented to the members of the last parliament was signed by 257,000 women. The same proportion holds good in every petition presented to a legislature in this country. At the time of the constitutional convention in New York state the women secured the signatures of some 300,000 women and as many more men.

The newspaper reports from Australia claim that the women are growing more conscientious in the fulfillment of their political duties, and the men more careless.

When equal suffrage was granted in New Zealand, the estimated number of adult women in the country was 139,915. Of these 109,461 registered to vote. Of the women who registered, 83 per cent. voted; of the men who registered, only 67 per cent.

In view of all these facts IT IS HARDLY WISE FOR THE OPPONENTS TO KEEP ON ASSERTING THAT THE WOMEN DO NOT WANT TO VOTE, and that the interest is dying out.

Elnora Monroe Babcock

The Submarine Boat in Warfare

By **LEWIS NIXON**,

Builder of the Holland Submarine Boat; Designer of the U. S. Battleships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts.



The submarine boat has been so far perfected that it must be reckoned with in any scheme of national defense. From now on I expect to see great activity in experimental and service drill.

Our new vessels of the Adder class are formidable, efficient and successful boats. The problems which have been met and overcome in their construction have been many and vexing. TO SAY THE LEAST THESE CRAFT HAVE NOT BEEN WELCOMED WITH OPEN ARMS BY THOSE IN AUTHORITY. Yet the results speak for themselves, and the work which has been accomplished, while it may not appeal to the judgment of all, because of sincere conviction, prejudice, or lack of acquaintance, must challenge the admiration of all who take pride in the achievement of the American mechanic.

A vessel which, at the will of its commander, can function like a fish, disappear from view in a few seconds with good maneuvering power and discharge with accuracy and safety to itself a torpedo which will destroy the most powerful battleship, IS A WEAPON WHICH THE WISE SHAPER OF NAVAL POLICY MUST APPRECIATE.

SUBMARINE BOATS HAVE COME TO STAY; EVERY ADMIRALTY MAKING PRETENSE TO NAVAL PREPAREDNESS WILL ADD THEM TO ITS FLEET.

Lewis Nixon

VETERANS AT WASHINGTON.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Encampment of Grand Army of the Republic.

It Was a Glorious Success --- Nearly 30,000 Old Soldiers Marched to Strains of Fife and Drum --- Regatta on the Potomac --- Naval Parade, Speeches, Reunions, Etc. --- Gen. Stewart Was Chosen Commander and W. M. Olin Vice Commander.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The ceremonies incident to the beginning of the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which commenced here Monday, were varied in character and mostly only semi-official. The only formal proceeding of the day was the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, the tent city on the White House grounds, which will be the headquarters of the corps organizations during the week. The ceremonies there consisted of a number of addresses by men of national reputation, the chief speech being delivered by Secretary Hay. For the rest, the old soldiers busied themselves largely in renewing the acquaintances of 40 years ago and in manifesting their appreciation of the welcome extended to them by the Capital City. Of this welcome they found generous evidence on every hand.

The events of the day beside the dedication exercises at Camp Roosevelt included a fine regatta on the Potomac, an attractive automobile parade, an interesting procession by the Red Men of this city and neighboring cities, and campfires in the evening. Commander-in-Chief Torrance and his staff kept open house all day at the Elbert house and received hundreds of callers.

At night the veterans and their friends were entertained by an exhibition of fireworks on the Washington monument grounds.

Five thousand veterans and their friends last night gathered in Convention hall and participated in the campfire of the thirty-sixth encampment of the G. A. R. The hall was decorated entirely with American flags.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and their friends were entertained yesterday by a parade given in honor of the naval veterans and by a number of reunions held in the big assembly tents at Camp Roosevelt. The attendance has steadily increased and the city is crowded as it has been only on very rare occasions.

The huge tent which has been given the name of Gen. Philip Sheridan was crowded during the afternoon. The principal speakers were Secretary Root, Gov. Bliss, of Michigan; Gen. J. H. Wilson, Rev. Bristol, of this city; Gen. Edgar Allen, of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, and Capt. William Potter, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, president of the Soldiers and Sailors Rights' league.

Speeches were made at both the Fourth army corps and Spanish Veterans' reunions by Gen. Jacob H. Smith, Gen. O. O. Howard and Col. John McElroy. Gen. Smith declared that the success of our arms in Cuba and the Philippines had been largely due to the influence of the veterans of 1861, and was greatly applauded.

Washington, Oct. 9.—For more than six hours Wednesday the people in Washington hummed the chorus of the old civil war song, "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and for an equal time the veterans constituting the Grand Army of the Republic made good the claim.

Beginning at a few minutes past 10 o'clock, when the head of the column moved from its station at the capitol, it was almost 5 o'clock when the last squad in the line had passed the place of disembarkment west of the White House.

The route of the parade was down historic Pennsylvania avenue, along which many of them marched as raw recruits in going to the war in 1861 and 1862, and many others on the occasion of the grand review after the close of the war in 1865. The participants in the imposing pageant entered with life and vigor into the spirit of the occasion. Each countenance bore evidence of the joy the experience brought to the individual, and it was plainly evident that there was in the occasion much of the restoration of youth for most of them.

The crowd was enthusiastic and outspoken in admiration, greeting every division of the procession with cheers and dismissing it with a "God speed" that had in it both praise and feeling.

The president of the United States also lent his energies to the entertainment of the capital's guests. Unable to endure the strain of reviewing the column from a stand, he rose from his reclining chair and had himself driven up and down the line. The unusual interest thus manifested was appreciated by the old soldiers and the president was everywhere received by them with loud applause.

The procession was reviewed from the stand immediately in front of the White House by Commander-in-Chief Torrance, who was assisted by the members of the president's cabinet and by Adj. Gen. Towler, of the G. A. R. Secretary Hay stood immediately on the right of the commander-in-chief.

Washington, Oct. 10.—In his annual report Brig. Gen. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division, notes the fact that a new class of claims against the United States appeared during the last year in the shape of applications by artillery and cavalry officers of the Confederate army or their heirs for compensation for horses, side arms and baggage alleged to have been taken from them by federal troops at the surrender at Appomattox in violation of the terms of the surrender. These claims have been taken under consideration.

ORGANIZATION SPLIT.

Union Veterans' Union Held a Lively Session --- Delegates Retire --- Officers Elected.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Union Veterans' Union had a decidedly lively day Friday and the final result was a split in the organization. The first row was over a question of eligibility to membership. A resolution was adopted to let down the bars too much to suit some of the state delegations with a large membership in the order. This caused ill feeling. Later the friction in the Union developed rapidly in consequence of a committee of the order which had been investigating the character and conduct of Commander-in-Chief Dyrenforth adopting a report recommending the suspension of the commander-in-chief.

Gen. Dyrenforth was presiding over the convention when the committee endeavored to report. He refused to recognize it or to surrender his office to the next ranking officer of the order. Turbulent scenes followed until finally a large element of the organization withdrew, those remaining re-electing Gen. Dyrenforth and the seceders taking steps to form a new Union.

The trouble began when an effort was made to amend the constitution so as to restore the six months' service clause as a basis for membership in the organization. After two hours' discussion the proposition was rejected. This action created considerable ill-feeling. A motion was then made and carried to permit sons of members of the organization to vote and otherwise participate in proceedings. An amendment also was adopted admitting to membership sons-in-law and grandsons of members, and any honorably discharged soldier, without regard to his services.

While the voting was going on a large number of members of the Ohio, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Iowa and Pennsylvania delegations met in conference over a proposition to withdraw from the organization and affiliate with the Massachusetts department, which severed its connection with the Union after the Des Moines convention, which struck from the constitution the six months' service clause.

Gen. Dyrenforth was notified in open session of the action taken by Gen. B. F. Hutchinson, of Rochester, deputy commander-in-chief, who had been directed by the executive committee to preside. Pandemonium followed. Every man was on his feet, chairs were overturned and an effort was made to throw Gen. Hutchinson off the platform. He, however, raised a heavy cane which he carried and thus kept the crowd back. Gen. Dyrenforth refused to recognize the committee to present its report and finally after Gen. Hutchinson had been called on to preside, Gen. Dyrenforth refused to make way for him. Gen. Hutchinson then left the hall, as did members of the delegations above named, and the convention proceeded to elect a commander-in-chief.

After order had been secured the convention, with Gen. Dyrenforth in the chair, elected the following officers: First national deputy, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Forrest, New York City; second national deputy, J. C. Freeman, Louisville, Ky.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Summary of Business Conditions.

New York, Oct. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Favorable symptoms still predominate and the business outlook is encouraging, despite the adverse factors of labor controversies, fuel shortage and tight money. That these drawbacks have not seriously checked industrial progress attested during recent months of uninterrupted activity and growing confidence.

Manufacturing plants dependent upon steam for motive power are finding profits curtailed by the high prices for fuel, and, unless normal conditions are soon restored, it will be necessary to secure better quotations for products. The problem of adequate transportation is also disturbing, as there is already congestion in the coke region. When anthracite coal mining is fully resumed and grain shipments attain expected dimensions, the railroads will find great difficulty in meeting all requirements despite vigorous efforts to increase facilities.

Failures for the week numbered 245 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 21 in Canada, compared with 34 a year ago.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Mother and Daughter Killed and Four Others Seriously Injured.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—While laboring under mental aberration, the result of the strain of perfecting an appliance for patents on an air brake, which are pending in Washington, Charles Gawley, a 17-year-old boy of Homestead, Pa., yesterday killed his mother and one sister, and fatally injured four other children. He tried to kill his two older brothers, but was detected, overpowered and turned over to the police. The weapon used was an ax, with which he crushed and hacked his victims beyond recognition.

Charles Gawley, who is now confined in the county jail, last night denied emphatically that he committed the deed.

Five Injured in a Fire.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—Fire at Homestead, Pa., yesterday, caused by an explosion of natural gas, badly damaged the Seventh Avenue hotel, post-office and office buildings of the Homestead Improvement Co., and seriously injured five persons—Mrs. Sophia Stifel, John Kitch, John Kistler, Joseph McCune, and W. S. Bullock. The injuries of the first three are serious. The explosion occurred in a cellar of a confectionery store on the first floor of the Homestead Land Improvement Co. building at 614 Ann street. Loss \$20,000.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Heated Interview Between Gov. Odell and Mr. Baer.

Conferences in New York Looking to Settlement of Coal Strike Without Result—Operators Will Make Another Effort to Start Their Mines.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt has requested Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' union, to use his influence, to induce the men to go back to work, with the promise of the appointment of a commission to investigate their grievances and a further promise that the president will urge upon congress legislation in accordance with a recommendation of that commission.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—An officer of the union now in the city said: "The anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania appreciate the efforts being made by President Roosevelt to end the strike and they have only words of praise for him. However, after sacrificing everything for the last five months they consider it would be unfair for anyone to ask them to return to work without a single concession."

New York, Oct. 11.—"What do you mean by politicians? I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity and to relieve if possible an intolerable situation. And what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

Gov. Odell made this statement yesterday to President Baer, of the Reading road, in the presence of United States Senators Platt, of New York, and Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baer was not in the best of humor when, accompanied by E. R. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, he entered Senator Platt's office. The conference was begun by a statement made by Senator Penrose that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement.

"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Gov. Odell was on his feet in an instant. Holding a half-burnt cigar in his hand and white with excitement, he said: "Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I do not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affair."

Then it was that Gov. Odell made the statement attributed to him above.

President Baer, evidently appreciating that he had gone too far, bowed to Gov. Odell and said: "Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you may have to make; but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the governor, "that your position from a public view is absolutely untenable. If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection, there is no reason why laboring men should not."

"What is the proposition?" said Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Gov. Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men five cents a ton increase I will personally present it to the miners, and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Gov. Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?" Mr. Baer asked.

"It certainly does," answered Gov. Odell, quickly, "and there is no reason why you should not."

Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas rose to go, Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said: "We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers' association on Tuesday and we may have an answer then."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—Disappointment followed the news received from New York last night that the conference held in that city for the purpose of settling the miners' strike had failed to reach an agreement. It is feared in business circles that the struggle will continue for some weeks yet. The strike leaders will make every effort to hold their men in line trusting to cold weather to bring the operators to terms.

The operators will make a determined effort to start up additional collieries next Monday, and in case the militia cannot furnish the necessary protection for the men who want to go to work, and their families, a number of local operators will petition the governor as to the advisability of calling on the president for federal troops.

Discussed Strike Situation.

Washington, Oct. 11.—For a long time Friday afternoon and again last night the president discussed the coal strike situation with members of his cabinet. After office hours in the afternoon Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne went to the White House and remained with the president until nearly 6 o'clock. Secretary Root and Mr. Payne were with him for some time last night. Further than to admit that the coal strike was the subject which brought them together, the members of the cabinet will not talk, except to say nothing was done.

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.
HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Per year, in advance, \$2.00
If paid in advance, \$1.50
ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, \$5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising. No local insertion for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOBS PRINTING.
The Job Department of the Press is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.
No religious notices free.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
S. W. PENNYPACKER, Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM M. BROWN, Lawrence.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie.
For Congress,
S. R. DRESSER, McKean.
For Representative in the General Assembly,
HENRY H. MULLIN.
For Sheriff,
HARRY HEMPHILL.
For County Commissioners,
M. BLODGET,
JOHN W. LEWIS.
For County Auditors,
CHARLES L. BUTLER,
GORDON H. HOWLET.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Democrats are fishing for the farmer vote with their trust-price bait, representing that prices of manufactured products are higher now than they were in 1896. The American farmer is as a rule, able to see the advantage or disadvantage of his position one year with another and needs no help from the politician. There has been an increase in prices since 1896 but this increase has been to the advantage of the farmer more than anyone else. Comparing the prices of 1896 with those of 1902, farm products show an advance of 49.30 per cent. so that for every \$100 received from the sale of farm products in 1896 the farmer in 1901 received \$149.30 for the same quantity and quality. The same quality of farm products would purchase in 1901, 18.15 per cent. more food than in 1896. It would also produce 34.97 per cent. more clothing; 30.31 per cent. more fuel and lighting; 25 per cent. more of farm implements; 20 per cent. more drugs; and 25 per cent. more house furnishing goods.

Farm prices are higher in 1902 than they were last year and the advantage of the farmer in the market is greater now than then. Reapers, mowers, plows and cultivators are quoted by the manufacturers at substantially the same prices as in 1896, farm wagons and drills show a slight increase. General hardware is the same as in 1896. Dry goods are a shade higher, boots and shoes are lower, and so is clothing. But wheat sold for 45 cents a bushel in 1896 and for 84 cents in 1902; corn for 20 cents in 1896 and at 65 this year; hay for \$5 a ton in 1896 and for \$8.50 a ton this year. Chickens and eggs increased nearly 100 per cent. butter increased and so did beef and pork and mutton.

The farmer under Republican rule has the advantage of an increased foreign demand, and through manufacturing activity a greatly enlarged home-market. Even if he pays more for a few articles of consumption, he receives so much more for all his products that his purchasing power is much greater.

For example, the farmer can buy reaper, mower, wagon, plow, corn cultivator, and wheat drill for \$290, for which he would have paid \$277 in 1896. But in 1896 his equipment of implements and machinery would have cost him 500 bushels of wheat, or 1,385 bushels of corn, or 2,308 bushels of oats, or 11 steers, or 45 hogs of average weight. In 1902 the same equipment costs 382 bushels of wheat, or 518 bushels of corn or 734 bushels of oats, or 8 steers, or 23 hogs.

The same rule holds goods when the farmer comes to buy dry goods, clothing, or groceries. As he raises his own vegetables, fruits, meats, and chickens, and makes his own butter and cheese, prices for these do not concern him greatly.

The farmer is not seeking Democratic sympathy or advice. He has a very vivid recollection of his experiences under the last Democratic administration.

DOLLARS AND CENTS TO THE VOTERS

Every County Receives More Than It Pays Into the Treasury.

RESULT OF REPUBLICAN RULE

Figures From Official Sources Which Cannot Be Denied—The Corporation Taxes Help Every Township and Village in the State Under the Republican System of Finances.

Harrisburg, Oct. 14.—Here is a statement that is at once startling and striking. It comes from official sources: "There is not a single county in Pennsylvania which does not get directly back from the state treasury more money than the state collects from all its citizens, excepting so far as some of them may be indirectly taxed as stockholders in banks, railroads and other corporations. The largest excess repaid to the counties goes to the less wealthy ones having the smallest proportion of property subject to state tax in relation to their population."

SOME REPUBLICAN FACTS.

This is a sample of what the Republican party has done and is doing for the people of Pennsylvania. It is only one reason why Judge Pennypacker should be elected and the Democrats defeated, because they left a state debt of \$40,000,000 to be paid off by the other fellows.

The following figures are taken from official records here in Harrisburg. They are given for the purpose of exhibiting more clearly the fact that the people get back more than they pay into the state treasury. How is it done? The corporations pay the taxes. What the individual citizen pays into the state treasury is for liquor license, mercantile tax, tax on money at interest, etc.

The first column in the following table represents the total amount paid into the state treasury from each county from all sources, including personal property tax, tax on municipal loans, collateral inheritances, fees of public offices, writs, wills, deeds, etc., mercantile, liquor, billiard room, brokers, peddlers and other kind of taxes. The second column includes the money returned to each county from the state in the shape of salary of judges, appropriations for hospitals and other institutions and for schools. The figures are for the year 1900.

SOME IMPRESSIVE FIGURES.

Adams	\$19,676.87	\$86,130.30
Allegheny	1,027,209.30	1,331,641.29
Armstrong	23,660.35	117,598.53
Beaver	27,691.76	120,983.73
Berk	139,719.11	355,498.00
Blair	39,636.35	180,574.58
Bradford	29,846.57	164,732.32
Bucks	79,917.77	192,301.47
Butler	27,253.49	134,740.09
Cambria	42,801.31	169,121.64
Cameron	3,712.50	21,019.63
Carbon	19,450.01	102,443.49
Centre	12,201.96	107,991.19
Chester	77,330.74	249,993.95
Clarion	12,158.35	109,262.99
Clearfield	21,366.62	107,284.31
Clinton	15,743.49	69,342.25
Columbia	18,081.30	66,990.46
Crawford	33,422.23	182,102.40
Cumberland	37,170.93	117,357.90
Dauphin	76,913.66	236,985.63
Delaware	90,158.95	175,911.73
Elk	10,694.28	66,569.10
Erie	73,833.41	225,631.87
Fayette	59,833.10	210,650.74
Forest	2,739.63	26,646.13
Franklin	32,450.75	117,795.33
Fulton	2,252.31	27,362.71
Greene	13,090.98	83,834.53
Huntingdon	12,000.45	88,100.52
Indiana	11,599.44	108,212.42
Jefferson	16,982.20	112,228.55
Juniata	5,323.40	38,938.80
Lackawanna	112,649.76	257,651.13
Lawrence	172,437.01	389,432.12
Lebanon	32,304.11	66,594.82
Lehigh	36,797.92	123,743.82
Luzerne	79,706.12	209,527.87
Lycoming	179,027.59	494,321.67
McKean	46,954.47	181,448.87
Mercer	31,760.36	114,880.33
Mifflin	22,175.01	135,223.93
Monroe	17,650.66	44,338.77
Montgomery	11,696.06	50,969.72
Montour	162,266.74	314,449.92
Northampton	7,666.67	38,419.44
Northumberland	69,503.85	176,961.00
Perry	56,503.85	176,961.00
Philadelphia	8,083.25	66,111.50
Pike	3,220,760.04	3,289,430.64
Potter	3,518.06	26,876.09
Schuylkill	6,595.68	76,829.87
Snyder	115,014.71	389,308.68
Somerset	4,986.63	44,869.39
Sullivan	16,937.08	107,593.00
Susquehanna	3,770.41	34,534.94
Tioga	17,586.65	115,973.34
Town	17,608.96	133,707.85
Union	10,639.48	49,159.46
Venango	25,277.20	122,321.80
Warren	15,001.57	101,310.52
Washington	62,212.56	204,451.91
Wayne	14,872.58	83,486.39
Westmoreland	72,244.83	263,230.75
Wyoming	9,417.96	47,196.29
York	81,312.63	292,037.59

From this it appears that there is no county in Pennsylvania which pays in to the state treasury as much in taxes as it receives back in taxes collected by the state to be turned into the county treasury for the purpose of reducing local taxation. In other words, under the state tax laws enacted by the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the corporations pay the entire expense of carrying on the state government and pay into the state treasury \$7,481,484 besides, which is returned back to the counties.

THE CORPORATIONS PAY THE TAXES

Under Republican Rule the Burden Is Placed On Them.

CITIZENS PAY NO STATE TAX

Republicans Have Paid Off Over \$40,000,000 of State Debt Left By the Democrats, and Now Pennsylvania Is Free From Debt—Some Figures For Democratic Shouters to Study.

Every home owner in Pennsylvania has a vital interest in the approaching election. It is not only a question of Democrat or Republican, of Pattison or Pennypacker, but it is a matter of dollars and cents to every owner of a foot of land in the commonwealth. It was the Democratic party that plunged the state into a debt of \$40,000,000 that has required forty years of Republican rule to lift. Republicans should not forget this.

And yet in spite of this fact the Republican system of state finances has been the subject of the most persistent attacks from its enemies. Democratic leaders when they assail the Republican financial system in Pennsylvania know that they are deliberately misrepresenting the facts. Unfortunately the public at large does not seem to have a very clear idea of the method by which state taxes are assessed and collected.

Under the wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party in the past thirty-five years, the burdens of state taxation have been lifted from the shoulders of the individual and placed upon the corporations of the state.

CITIZENS PAY NO STATE TAX.

An impression prevails among the people that they are taxed for all the appropriations made to the public schools, charitable institutions, the judiciary, legislative expenses, the new capitol, etc., etc. As a matter of fact, our citizens pay no state tax except a liquor license tax, and one mill on the dollar where they own personal securities, such as bonds, mortgages, etc., the tax on the same being four mills, three of which are returned to the respective counties. Money for all expenses of the state comes from the corporations.

In direct contrast to this has been the attitude of the Democratic party and its legislation. Before the Republican party came into power all real estate, occupations over \$200.00 per annum, cattle, etc., were taxed by the Democratic party in time of peace; and even with this enormous tax burden it left a debt of over \$40,000,000 in 1860, to be provided for and lifted by the Republican party. And the Republican party has redeemed the credit of the state; it stands to-day before the world free from debt.

MISLEADING TAX RECEIPTS.

The manner in which the various collectors of taxes of the commonwealth have their bills and receipts printed is largely responsible for the misapprehension that exists in the minds of the people upon this question of state taxation. In almost every instance instead of having a separate item for state taxes to be used where the person has money at interest subject to taxation, and not otherwise, almost all bills that are sent out by the tax collectors have one item entitled "State and County Tax." Opposite this head is placed the amount of the county tax, and the person receiving the bill is naturally under the impression that the amount charged represents a combination of state and county taxes, and if questioned upon this point the answer is always the production of a tax receipt showing the payment of a certain sum of money under the head of "State and County Tax." The taxes paid to the various local collectors, under the designation "State and County Tax," go directly into the county treasury for the exclusive use of the county authorities.

The constant aim of Republican legislation has been to relieve the individual taxpayer. Prior to 1883 the indigent insane in the asylums of the state were wholly supported by the various local municipalities. This was a burden upon the individual taxpayer. As the state debt was reduced under the judicious management, it was believed that the commonwealth could afford to assist the counties in the support and maintenance of their unfortunate poor. By the Act of June 13th, 1883, the expense of the care and treatment of the insane poor of the state was equally divided between the state and the several counties. The amount paid by the state since 1885 under this act amounts to \$10,525,000, more than \$650,000 annually.

HELPING THE TOWNSHIPS.

Just as the burden of taxation has been lifted from the shoulders of the state to that extent have the townships, cities and counties been aided and overburdened real estate owners assisted. In the two items of indigent insane and public schools, the state pays out of its treasury nearly \$8,000,000 a year. To that extent every home-owner in the commonwealth is correspondingly benefited.

By the Revenue Act of June 8th, 1891, three-fourths of the personal property tax is returned to the respective counties. The amount returned for the year ending November 30th, 1895, at the close of the Democratic administration was \$1,575,919.70. The amount of personal tax returned to the several counties for the year ending November 30th, 1891, was \$2,572,675.00. Under the act of June 8th, 1891, the

liquor licenses were taken from the state and given to the different localities. This was an additional benefit to the taxpayer because prior to that all liquor licenses had been paid into the state treasury. They amount to about \$2,000,000 annually.

In addition to all these things the state pays the entire cost of the judiciary which amounts to upwards of half a million annually.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following is a partial list of the amount paid out of the treasury of the state for the benefit of the different localities and municipalities:

Amount paid annually since 1883, for the indigent insane	\$658,000
Amount paid annually for common schools	7,015,720
Amount of personal tax returned	2,572,675
Liquor licenses diverted from the state to the local treasuries	2,000,000
Amount paid to support the judiciary, annually	652,662

The amount paid annually by the state for local purposes	\$12,899,057
Annual saving on account of the exemption from taxation of real estate, horses and cattle, and trades, occupations and professions	7,000,000

Total annual saving to the respective localities, annually, since the Republicans assumed the control of the state affairs, \$19,899,057

Prior to the passage of the Act of 1885 the whole amount of moneyed capital returned for the purpose of state taxation was but \$145,000,000. In that year, even under the imperfect working of the act, the amount returned for taxation was \$395,000,000, an increase of \$250,000,000. According to the auditor general's report of 1901 the amount of the four mill tax on personal property amounted to \$2,563,375.02, and of this tax there was returned to the several counties \$2,572,675.42.

These facts and figures speak for themselves. They are more impressive than any words could possibly be in demonstrating what the Republican party has done in the way of lifting the burden of state taxation from the shoulders of the small home owner and farmer.

WHAT CORPORATIONS PAY.

The total revenue of the state during the year ending December 1st, 1901, was \$17,727,432. Of this amount \$10,307,433 was derived directly from the corporations by the various forms of taxation imposed upon these artificial bodies.

The only direct taxation affecting the individual was that upon money at interest, from which the state collected \$2,563,375, as stated above. This in reality is not a state but a local tax, collected by the state and returned to the various municipalities. The aggregate revenue of the commonwealth for 1901 after deducting the personal tax refunded, was \$15,154,757, of which amount the corporations paid \$10,307,433; \$2,452,201 was derived from licenses; \$1,232,082 from the tax on collateral inheritance. These three items amounted to \$13,991,716, leaving the sum of \$1,163,041 received from a variety of sources none of them affecting the individual citizen.

It will be seen therefore, that out of the entire revenue of the commonwealth the only portion that could be contorted into a direct tax upon the citizen was that part of the money at interest not returned to the municipalities amounting to one-fourth of the total collected from that source and amounting to the insignificant sum of about 10 cents per annum for each person.

BROWN'S LABOR RECORD

He Has Always Defended the Rights of the Workingman.

Hon. W. M. Brown, candidate for lieutenant governor, has always been the friend of labor. He is a self-made man himself, having been a sheepherder on the plains when he was 15 years of age.

On March 11 1897 (while a member of the senate), on the discussion of the resolution to investigate the industrial conditions in the bituminous coal region, Senator Brown offered the following amendment:

"That a committee of three of the house and two of the senate be appointed to investigate the anthracite coal regions under the resolution, and a committee of three of the house and two of the senate be appointed to investigate the bituminous coal regions under the resolution."

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free.

"For years I had backache, severe pains across kidneys and scalding urine. I could not get out of bed without help. The use of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure restored me. G. WAGONER, Knobsville, Pa." Druggists, 50c. Bt. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS DANCE Fenner Cure. Circular, Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.

Fall and Winter Goods

Our Fall and Winter goods are now ready for your inspection. Never before have we been so careful in selecting our stock, and can now give you values that will please, as well as the lowness in price consistent with the quality of our goods.

Clothing and Overcoats.

In this line we have an extraordinary handsome stock and if you will come and inspect it you will agree with our assertion.

SHOES.

A complete line of fall and winter Shoes just received. Our assortment has been selected with great care as to meet the wants of the people. As to style, quality and price, we think we are the leaders.

Underwear.

We have just opened some reliable underwear for gentlemen, and are ready to supply you with servicable goods. The season is soon at hand for this line of wear.

Hats and Caps.

If you buy your Hats and Caps here it is the correct style wherever you go. Our line is complete and we are showing everything that is new.

Fine Furs.

Furs cut quite a figure with the fairer sex and our stock is most handsome this season. We are prepared to give you the best values and up to date goods. We extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of this county to come and examine our line. Come early, before the large stock is broken.

We handle Union made goods.

Jasper Harris, The People's Popular Clothier.

The Elliott Commercial Schools

want to send you their catalog and circulars. If you can not attend one of our schools now,

WE CAN TEACH YOU

Bookkeeping and Shorthand successfully

BY MAIL

Address "The Elliott School," at Wheeling, Charleston, Fairmont, or Clarksburg, W. Va. W. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't.

HARPER WHISKY

That Beautiful Gloss Comes from the Varnish DeVoe's Varnish Floor Paint; costs 5 cents more a quart though. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith.

You can look the county over, and you will not find a more complete, up-to-date line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

OUR Fall and Winter Stock

is now in, and ready for your inspection.

DRY GOODS, HEAVY ALL-WOOL SKIRTINGS, READY-MADE SKIRTS, LADIES WAISTS, ETC.

Our Notion department is full of new things, and lots of bargains. We have added

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVER COATS AND READY MADE SUITS.

J. E. SMITH, Sterling Run, Pa.

PHYSICIANS Prescribe It for their most delicate patients. Old and Pure. For sale by W. M. McGEE.

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

CASNOW & CO. OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat.

PILES RUDDY'S Pile Suppository

A cure guaranteed if you use

Gravid Schenck, Stateville, N. C. writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Haven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarkburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy so equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Edson. Call for free sample.

EMPORIUM MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 11, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack.....	\$1 20
Graham.....	60
Rye.....	50
Buckwheat.....	75
Patent Meal.....	50
Coarse Meal, per 100.....	1 50
Chop Feed.....	1 50
Middlings, Fancy.....	1 50
Brans.....	1 15
Corn, per bushel.....	84
White Oat, per bushel.....	48
Choice Clover Seed.....	
Choice Timothy Seed.....	
Choice Millet Seed.....	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass.....	

At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..



R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Mr. Riley Warner spent Sunday at Muncy.

Mr. Will S. Walker, of Austin spent a few days in town this week.

John Wygant, of Sizerville, was a welcome PRESS caller last Saturday.

Mrs. Youtz, of Renovo, was the guest of Mrs. Henry Auchu last Thursday evening.

Mrs. E. M. Herteau, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Wheeler, at Rural Valley, Pa.

Mr. Crawford, of Warren, spent Sunday in town the guest of F. P. Rentz and family.

Wm. McGee returned Monday evening from an extended visit with friends in Wyoming county.

Mrs. M. H. Dodge visited at Sterling Run several days last week, guest at the home of Joseph Kissell.

Mrs. P. J. Mahony, of Sterling Run, was in town last Friday and made the PRESS a short business visit.

Mrs. A. F. Slater and daughter, of Toconia, Wash., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Morrissey, of Fifth street.

Miss Grace McCaslin left for Pittsburgh, where she will act as bridesmaid at the wedding of a school friend.

H. R. Klees, while at work at the furnace, last Friday had his right foot mashed by a piece of iron falling on it.

Rev. Robert McCaslin was called to Cleveland last week by the serious illness of his sister, from typhoid fever.

Mrs. Gertrude Egbert with her young daughter Gladys, is visiting at the home of her father, Geo. A. Walker.

J. L. Wheeler, while loading kegs, got a finger caught and severely injured one day last week—Rural Valley Advance.

Miss Nina Bryan, accompanied by a number of friends from Driftwood, witnessed the football game at Williamsport, on Saturday.

The Rev. J. M. Robertson left for Sullivan county, N. Y., this week to accompany his family back home. They will return on Saturday.

Miss May Agnes Kelly, after a pleasant summer in Emporium, where she made many friends, has gone to St. Mary for an indefinite time.

Forest Pye returned yesterday from Wisconsin.

The Rev. Geo. Faus, of Sinnamahoning, called on friends here last week.

Rev. R. S. Oyler, of Keating Summit, was an Emporium visitor last Wednesday.

Miss Mary Davison continues to improve.

Miss Addie Kissell of Sterling Run visited in Emporium last Saturday.

Carl Blair has accepted a position as clerk in Jasper Harris clothing store.

Mrs. Norris, of Kane, visited her son John W. Norris and wife in town over Sunday.

Miss A. D. Sofield, of Harrisburg, was guest of ye editor and family last week.

James Pantan, of the East ward is rejoicing over the arrival of that big boy at his home Tuesday.

Mrs. Andrew Gallenmiller, returned yesterday from an extended visit to relatives in Germany.

Mrs. Anse Mason and children of Sterling Run, are guests of Mrs. Ed. Morse a few days last week.

We are pleased to learn that our old friend Jacob Huffman is able to be about again, after several days illness.

Walter Palmer, of Bradford, who had been spending several days in town the past week returned to his home yesterday.

Contractor Van Lew has commenced the erection of a commodious residence for John W. Norris, corner of Chestnut and Fifth street.

Pietro Solferino, while working on new railroad bridge near Cameron, yesterday had a thumb badly smashed by a stone falling on it.

Miss Lena Evans left last Thursday to visit relatives and friends in McKean county this week. She will attend teachers' institute at Smethport.

Mrs. Thad F. Moore and daughter Carolyn attended the wedding of Mrs. Moore's niece, Miss Alice Wright, of Renovo, where Miss Carolyn acted as flower girl.

F. S. Coppersmith, a member of the firm of Murry & Coppersmith, who has been on the sick list for several days, is able to be out again. He almost had a run of fever.

Mrs. Jesse McFadden, and nine year daughter, Rita, who have been dangerously ill with typhoid fever, for the past three weeks, are reported out of danger and rapidly improving.

C. W. Shaffer, Esq., was in Pittsburgh the first of this week, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which is in session there. Mr. Shaffer is now admitted to all the State and Federal Courts and the Department at Washington.

Miss Eva Leet, (who is attending Wilson College, at Chambersburg,) has developed great talent as an artist, after several months study with a Buffalo artist, those who have seen her work speak in words of praise and admiration.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.
To \$1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., Oct. 20th, 21st, 22d. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed. If you have weak eyes or headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he makes a specialty of correcting all such cases. Lenses ground to fit all kinds of peculiar sight. 32-2t.

Letter to Emporium Furniture Co.

Emporium, Pa.
Dear Sirs: There are two sorts of furniture. You know both; for you sell 'em both. One sort looks better than it is, and the other is better than it looks. There isn't any other sort.

The same, two sorts of paint, no more; and we make 'em both—we make tons of stuff that isn't worth its freight. Belongs to the business—have to. Belongs to your business—you have to. But this is aside. We put into cans, with our name on, the very best paint there is in the world: Devoe lead and zinc. It is twice as good as lead and oil; lasts twice as long. And we take the risk of it—there isn't any risk.

P. S.—Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint.

Zinc and Grinding Make

Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint.

BRIEF MENTION.

Its about all over but the shouting as far as Mr. Dresser is concerned.

Count the Dresser buttons you see worn on the street. It tells the story.

Many a man whose word is as good as his bond among his fellowmen fails to pay his vows unto God.—Millard

The sympathy of the PRESS is extended to Edward Robinson and wife whose five monthson died Tuesday after a short illness.

N. Seger has the largest assortment of clothing in Cameron county and if you want anything in that line don't fail to call on him.

On account of the absence of the pastor, Rev. McCaslin, there will be no service at the Presbyterian Church until further notice.

Edward Murray, clerk in L. K. Huntington's store is treating his friends to a good smoke owing to the arrival of that boy at his home on Monday.

If you want reliable clothing the place to buy is at N. Seger's, the old reliable merchant on Allegheny avenue. Always the best at the lowest prices.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will continue the sale of second hand clothing again this week, beginning Thursday evening, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening.

FOR RENT.—Good dwelling house, located on West Allegheny Avenue, Emporium, for rent, after Oct. 27th, 1902. Modern improvements. Apply to J. S. Wiley Estate. 33-tf.

A rearend collision of two freight trains occurred at Bullis Mills on Monday morning. A number of cars were wrecked and an engine badly demolished. Engineer McWilliams was slightly injured.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are now pledged to ballot and primary election reform and it will come. The Democrats at the last session preferred further agitation to the passage of any bill.

Pennypacker denounced the Ripper at Pittsburgh, in the face of its friends. Pattison would like to imitate him, but he cannot for Guthrie, his running mate, was the author of the bill and its advocate up to the day it was signed. It is a funny situation.

The eccentric young woman, Edna Bradley, who attained notoriety in Steuben and Chautauqua counties, where she was known as "the woman on horseback," is again in evidence. She is now making her headquarters near Oil City. By some she is regarded as a harmless imbecile, by others as a young woman of much cunning with a tendency to commit crime.—Buffalo Times.

Resolutions.

Resolutions of respect by Good Will Tent, No. 47, K. O. T. M., on the death of George Easterbrooks.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our respected and beloved brother, George Easterbrooks, who was always working for the upbuilding of our order, we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this organization, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother and published in the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

F. H. PEARSALL,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
ALFRED NELSON,
Committee.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed. For sale by L. Taggart.

God made men like Himself that they might make earth more like heaven.

Out of Death's Jaws.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham, N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth and only 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Christ submitted to the sting of death that He might secure the death of sin.

America's Famous Beauties.

Look with horror on Skin Eruptions, Blisters, Sores, Pimples. They don't have them, nor will any one, who uses Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It glorifies the face. Eczema or Salt Rheum vanish before it. It cures sore lips, chapped hands, chilblains. Infallible for Piles. 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Lots for Sale.

I have some desirable building lots for sale at a bargain. 30-tf.
C. J. GOODNOUGH.

SHAW'S PURE MALT, has a marvelous dietic value. While refreshing and pleasant to take, it helps assimilation of food.

Sold By F. X. BLUMLE.

Do Good—It Pays.

A Chicago man observed that. "Good deeds are better than real estate deeds—some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly lose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say "My good friend, cheer up." A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cold, and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me out many a time. Sold by L. Taggart.

The proud man is likely to need our pity more than the humble.

He Learned a Great Truth.
It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for the same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Taggart.

We would not dare pray at all if our prayers were answered.

Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days.
For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indigestion. He tried several remedies but got no benefit from them. We purchased some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets—Holley Bros., Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by L. Taggart.

WANTED.—Men to learn barber trade. New system. Eight weeks completes. \$10 to \$15 weekly guaranteed when through. Special accommodations for strangers. For free catalogue containing all particulars, address: Molers' Barber School, New York City. 35-2t.

The Broad Street Meat Market

is the place to buy your meats. We handle nothing but the very best.

Will have
SPRING LAMB,
CHICKENS,
HOME-MADE MINCE MEAT,
HOME-MADE SAUSAGE,
FRESH OYSTERS,
WEANERS AND
LIVER SAUSAGE

Special Prices on many articles.
It will pay you to call and see what we have.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Geo. H. Gross.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

Fobert The Tailor

We have the best assortment of

WOOLENS for

Fall and Winter

The best workmanship.

An first-class work and

Strictly latest style.

Remember our prices are the lowest.

If you want a suit of clothes don't wait until the rush before ordering. Don't put off ordering until too

late. Leave your order now.

All Work Guaranteed

J. L. FOBERT,

Emporium, Pa.

Ready for Fall and Winter

Coats, Capes and Cloaks.

As the cold weather season draws near, you must be prepared to meet the winds of the chilly winter, and we are now ready with a much larger stock than heretofore, to meet your wants. The very latest styles in Ladies' Coats, Capes and Cloaks. If you fail to see our large stock and get our prices you will be the loser

Furs. In the fur line we lead in this county. We have anything in this line that can be desired and the prices are sure to make ready sales. Call and see our large stock.

Shirt Waist Patterns. We carry a handsome line of Shirt Waist Patterns, as our large trade in this line fully demonstrates.

We are now ordering carpet by samples and can surely please you from our large stock of patterns. We can furnish you from the cheapest to the most expensive.

We invite the citizens to visit our store and get our prices. You will receive cordial treatment whether you purchase or not.

M. C. TULIS.

SPRING HAS COME

As spring opens everyone desires to have something fresh from their own garden as early as possible and

FRANK SHIVES'

is the very place to buy the best seeds of all kinds, both early and late varieties.

A full line of choice Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Lawn Grass in season. Also Millet and Hungarian Grass. Then his choice Hams, Bacon, Fresh Meat and Eggs deserve your attention. A few words about our Groceries and staple articles will not be out of place. Our Coffees and Teas can be relied on as always fresh. Sugars and Spices that will always please the thrifty housekeeper, while Canned Goods in every variety are presented for you to choose from. The freshest goods always to be found here. Prices reasonable and quality the best. Sole agent for Pillsbury flour, which is known the world over as the best.

FRANK SHIVES.

Well Protected.

A revolver or a rifle should be in every household. Although it may not be used by a woman once in a year, it is there—a household guard.

The sporting season will soon be upon us. Needn't wait for that though. You will find lots of sport in here just buying your hunting paraphernalia. Stocks large, and prices so small, that you will have to set your dog to sniffing them out. We have full assortment—Ammunition—everything complete.

HARRY S. LLOYD.



A MYSTERY.

When we take an observation of what's going on around us, we often think that wonders never cease. For instance, there are people who apparently are crowned with a life of luxury and ease. If their accounts were balanced less than nothing would remain. And prison fare they probably would chew. And yet they set the fashions and we follow in their train. We don't see how they do it—but they do. Their homes are simply palaces of elegance and art. Their costly entertainments are a dream. They lead in gay society and are considered smart. And pass for greater lions than they seem. While better folks are fasting they are feasting night and day. And pleasure is the object they pursue; and yet if forced to settle what they owe they couldn't pay. We don't see how they do it—but they do. There are the politicians who an easy way have found. Of living without doing any work. Arrayed in gaudy garments they are swagging around. As lazy and as saucy as a Turk. Although they are the enemies of everything that's right. Although we know they rule and rob us, too. They make themselves our bosses and we cheer them with delight. We don't see how they do it—but they do. There are the stock promoters, who are working night and day. In laying gold on other people's shelves. They kindly take your money and invest it in a way. To realize a fortune—for themselves. Their schemes are most magnificent—the profits are so great. They only grant their favors to a few. A million dollar company from nothing they create. We don't see how they do it—but they do. There are the busy merchants who are always—so they say—A selling things at less than what they cost. They all have bargain counters where they give the goods away. To crowds of crazy shoppers they exhaust. Although they're losing money on each article they sell. According to their advertisements true. They never look discouraged and are always very well. We don't see how they do it—but they do. There are the foolish people who compel themselves to bear. A burden growing heavier each day. In keeping up appearances for those who never care. They throw their peace and comfort all away. Their awful strain and worry is, in spite of all their guile. Quite evident to everybody's view. And yet with all their troubles they in public wear a smile. We don't see how they do it—but they do. —H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Daily Sun.

A Knave of Conscience

By FRANCIS LYNDE.

(Copyright 1902, by Francis Lynde.)

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

Griffin strolled listlessly with the crowd, and presently found himself in front of the new playhouse. It was early, but the "first-nighters" were already thronging the vestibule. He stood aside to look on, honestly wishing he could rid himself of the Bayou bank mystery long enough to go in and enjoy himself with the pleasers. Now it chanced that in stepping back out of the sidewalk through he got in the way of the carriage contingent, and a moment later a voice at his elbow said: "Excuse me; will you let the ladies alight?" Griffin gave place, and saw a young man with a clean-cut, eager face hand two young women from the carriage. They were followed by an elderly gentleman with eye-glasses; and on the sidewalk the group fell into pairs. Griffin could not well help hearing the colloquy. "I think the others will be here in a few minutes, doctor. Shall we wait and go in with them?" Thus spoke the young man with the clean-cut face; and at the older man's negative he spoke again. "Just as you please. If you will take Miss Raymer and let me take Miss Farnham, that will divide us equally. The seats are all near together, but I couldn't get them all in the same row." Griffin stared hard at the speaker's companion as the parti car moved away. "So that is Miss Charlotte Farnham, and my last chance," he mused, turning back toward the hotel. "There is one grain of comfort in it for me; if her face doesn't belie her, she will tell me the truth. By Jove! but that young lawyer, or whatever he is, has an eye for good looks. I've never seen her equal in all my ups and downs, and that's saying a good deal." So he went his way to the St. James and presently to bed, without so much as suspecting that he had actually touched elbows with the man whose identity he was vainly trying to establish.

CHAPTER XX.

It was the early morning of a flawless northern summer's day, and the lake sparkled like a sheet of hammered silver under the windows of the Farnham sitting-room. The shades had been drawn when Griffin entered, but he had taken the liberty to run them up before Miss Farnham came in. And since he was finding it necessary to read much between the lines of her guarded answers to his questions, he did not regret the precaution. "You say he admitted his guilt to you, Miss Farnham, before the boat reached St. Louis?" "Yes."

"May I ask how he came to do that?" "I—must I answer that?" she faltered.

"I need hardly say there is no 'must' about it. I am an officer of the law, and I am anxious to find the man. I am sure you will tell me everything which might help me, and I don't ask to know more."

She considered it for a moment, and then took counsel of frankness. "He admitted it because I asked him."

Griffin smiled, and then explained the smile.

"Pardon me," he said. "I was thinking that no one but a woman would ever have thought of doing such a thing as that. I fancy you surprised the admission out of him."

"No, I do not think I did. He admitted the fact very willingly, though he would not admit that it was wrong."

"Ah; that helps more than you might imagine. They have all been looking for a seasoned criminal, you know."

"He wasn't that," she said, with an air of conviction. "Apart from this one great wrong which he had done, he seemed to be a gentleman. It may seem incredible to you, but he fairly insisted upon my writing to Mr. Galbraith."

Griffin smiled again and nodded reassuringly. What she was telling him fitted in admirably with the only tenable theory he had formed; that the robber was no criminal; that he was only a monomaniac on the social side.

"And when he did that he doubtless assured you that he would consider himself bound in honor not to take advantage of your frankness?"

"He did just that. How did you know?" she asked.

"I merely inferred it. And his parole was to expire at St. Louis?" "It was," he said.

Griffin rose and found his hat.

"I am greatly obliged to you, Miss Farnham. I know you haven't found it easy to speak of this to a stranger."

While the identity of the man is still a mystery, you have helped more than you know. Good morning."

Griffin left the house, but instead of taking the street, he turned aside to stroll aimlessly along the lake shore, giving a new theory time to grow a little more definite. As has been said, his trade of man-catcher had come to be a passion with him, and he had genius where others labored only with talent. When the new theory had taken shape, it slipped into musing speech.

"She can't account for his little vagary, but I can. He simply fell in love with her at first sight, and because he was in love with her he made her do that which she knew to be right, at whatever cost to himself. That being the case, he is as sure to turn up here sooner or later as the sun is sure to rise to-morrow morning. Better than that, he may be here now. I'll camp down and study my environment for awhile. It's a pretty place, and I'll call it my vacation."

In a week's time Mr. Thomas Griffin had learned more about Wahaska than the ordinary summer visitor would have learned in a year's residence. He knew Jasper Grierson and his ambitions, and Jasper Grierson's daughter and hers. He knew all about the social teapot tempest, and could identify the adherents of each of the factions. He knew that Andrew Galbraith was a guest at the summer hotel on the point, and was soon able to draw his own conclusions touching the growing intimacy between Grierson and the New Orleans banker. The drawing of these conclusions cost the detective a trip to the pine-land region in the northern part of the state, and the information he sought and obtained had no bearing upon the bank robbery. Jasper Grierson held the reversion of some worthless pine land which he was trying to sell Andrew Galbraith; that was all.

But in another field Griffin sent his arrows of investigation nearer the target, and that without knowing it. He came to know all about the Raymers, the iron works company, and the reorganization of the same with one Kenneth Griswold for a partner. Probing a bit deeper into this, more to account for the oddity of a man like Griswold interesting himself in a business affair than for any other reason, the detective unearthed a thing which the prime movers in it were not bruing abroad. Jasper Grierson had all but succeeded in smashing young Raymer's enterprise; would have smashed it but for Griswold's intervention. That was fact the first. And fact the second was this: That Jasper Grierson repulsed was not Jasper Grierson defeated. Having failed to smash Raymer, he was now trying to obliterate both Raymer and the new partner. To this end he was fashioning two weapons. The railway and all other work controlled by Grierson and those to whom he dictated was withdrawn from the reorganized iron works company. That was the weapon legal; the other was more deadly. In the height of the Raymer-Griswold prosperity a deputation of workmen had waited upon the partners with demands which could not be met. And the alternative was a strike.

CHAPTER XXI.

As Raymer had foretold Griswold's initial visit to the Grierson mansion on the lake's edge was but the beginning of an acquaintance which soon ripened into intimacy with the daughter of the house. For one thing, Griswold was always sure of his welcome at Mereside; and, for another, he was beginning to find the atmosphere of Margery's sitting-room the one environment where the remaking of the book could go on, and that Margery herself was the

one person with whom he could discuss it with helpful freedom.

Do what he might he could not bring himself to the point of taking Charlotte into his confidence in the matter of the book. Though it was wholly undefined in his own mind, the barrier was the one which had been built on the voyage up the river. The more he saw of Charlotte, and the more his love for her grew and thrived, the less possible it became to look forward to a day when he might hope to tell her all with a fair probability of winning her approval of the thing he had done.

But with Margery no such difficulty existed. Her sympathy was always quick and intuitive, and she seemed to have the gift of saying instinctively the thing he craved most; the thing he might have suggested if she were not always beforehand with him. He was not so besotted as to believe that he had discovered in her that other half of the artist's always incomplete circle; the one person in the world who can fully understand him. On the contrary, in his soberer moments he thought he knew her for what she was. But these disillusion grew less frequent as visits to Mereside became more frequent, and in time they began to disappear altogether. For Mistress Margery was wise in her generation, knowing many things well and the heart of a man better than any.

But about the book, which was to settle once for all the vexed question of the rights of man, they did not always agree. As first conceived, the story was merely a vehicle loaded to overflowing with the socialistic protests of its author. But in the rewriting a new plot had been substituted; suggested, nay, even outlined, by Mistress Margery herself; and on the keel thus laid the venture built itself into something more like a novel and less like a preachment. Griswold saw the growth of it under his hand; saw the far-reaching possibilities of it; saw also that it was departing, despite his most strenuous efforts, from the course which he had picked out on the chart of the former endeavor. In other words, the new book bade fair to grow into something which the publishers might accept and the public might buy and read, but of the rights of man there was coming to be less and less as the work progressed.

Being first of all an enthusiast, Griswold dug deeply for the cause of



"YOU HAVE HELPED MORE THAN YOU KNOW."

all this, and thought he found it in his new relation as an employer of labor. At first he had told himself that he would be a silent partner in the iron works, leaving all the activities to the practical Raymer; but he soon found this blankly impossible. And with personal interest and the shifting point of view came a change, gradual and almost insensible, in his attitude toward mankind in general and toward the workers in particular. So it came about that while he was writing a book, designed to overturn the existing social order, he was drifting slowly but surely into the ranks of the oppressors.

The first open confession of this change of creed came when the threat of a strike rose storm-cloud like on the iron works horizon. Raymer was for temporizing with the men, and for yielding something if need be; but this Griswold fought stoutly, growing more stubborn as the threatening cloud increased in size. If the men could not see for themselves what was for their best interests, they must be made to see.

But in reality it was Margery who was responsible for the major changes in the book. Caring nothing at all for the ethical question involved, she cared a great deal for the success of the author, and she was shrewd enough to arrive quickly at a double conclusion; that Griswold was well able to write a successful book; and that, left to himself, he would assuredly spoil it with his theories. So she labored faithfully to keep him in a broader road and not without a goodly measure of success.

"But, Margery,"—(they were well past the "Mr." and "Miss" by this time)—"I can't do that," he said one morning when they had been reworking the plot through one of the cozy sitting-room talks.

"Don't you see it begs the entire question of labor and capital?" "I see that you can't help doing it unless you are deliberately false to your art," retorted the literary oracle.

"You have put these people on the stage, giving them certain characters, and they must go on and do the things that are consistent."

"Not if the consistent things are going to make the entire picture out of drawing."

She laughed. "How impossible a man can be," she rejoined, sweetly,

"How many times must we go back to the original question. You must choose between saying it all and having nobody read it and saying a little and having everybody read it. I'm not saying anything against your theory—it's lovely. But unless you make it a good story, first, last and all the time, you will never get a hearing."

"Then I may as well give it up," Griswold confessed. "If I may not preach a little I have no excuse for saying anything at all."

"Oh, you may preach a little. But in this particular instance you must make Rathbone stern and inflexible, cruel, if need be. You needn't be afraid of its effect upon the girl. She will condone anything he may have to do—it's a way girls have."

He looked at her narrowly and then the film of abstraction came between.

"I wonder if you really mean that? Are women so ready to condone?" Her laugh was mocking. "You make me blush for you," she said. "Isn't an author supposed to know more about us than we know about ourselves?"

"I don't know about the supposition. But the man who knows the heart of one woman—"

She stopped him with a little gesture of impatience.

"Tell me what it is you don't know and I'll turn traitor and betray my sex."

At that his gaze went beyond her again and he said: "I wonder if you would?"

"Try me and see."

He hesitated a moment, and then plunged into the depths of it.

"Then tell me this: If Rathbone should go on and do all the hard things you say his character calls for—things which Priscilla believes to be wrong—would she put her conscience aside and stand with him?"

Miss Grierson's reply was brief and very much to the point.

"A woman in love has no conscience. The man she loves has to furnish enough of that commodity for two."

Griswold winced. "What a merciless little cynic you are," he declared.

"It is true, and when you are saying true things where is the use of taking the roundabout way. I don't say the woman wouldn't be hurt. She would be, and the hurt might turn up afterward in a way to make the man sorry. But that has nothing to do with the fact that a woman's conscience can't hold its own against her love."

Griswold shook his head in deprecation. "I don't like to believe that. I'd like to believe that a man may go on making a good woman's conscience the touchstone by which his own conceptions of right and wrong may be corrected."

Margery laughed lightly. "And so you may, if you don't first go about to make the woman love you. But you can't eat your cake and have it too."

Griswold folded his manuscript and put it back in the envelope. Then he said what was in his mind.

"These are generalities, Margery. Would you be that loyal to the man you loved?"

Miss Grierson's shrug was barely perceptible.

"I like that," she said. "That is certainly personal enough." And then: "You mustn't endow me with a conscience."

"Why?" "Because I think it was denied me in the general distribution of things good but unhappy. I am afraid the question I ask oftentimes is whether I want the thing hard enough to try to get it."

"As if anyone would believe that of you!" said Griswold, at parting.

But afterward, when he came to think of it, the thin edge of belief found a crevice and would not be denied its entrance thereto.

(To Be Continued.)

He Meant Well.

I was laid up in the cabin of a North Carolina mountaineer with a sprained ankle, and though he would willingly have provided me with the best, the fare consisted of pones, fried squirrel and corn coffee every meal.

On the fifth day I must have let slip some sign that things were growing monotonous, for he looked over at me and said:

"Stranger, I reckoned to make a change in this yere fodder, but it didn't come about."

"Oh, the fodder is all right," I replied.

"But I don't skassy think it is, and I was gwine to make a change. Sorry to say I couldn't do it, but the dratted woodchuck got clean away!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Strange Hobby.

The principal hobby of the ex-queen regent of Spain is collecting of playing cards. She possesses a large number of curious packs, many of which have no little historical interest. One set, made of ivory, is believed to have belonged to Prince Eugene, who fought with the great Duke of Marlborough, and to have accompanied him in all his campaigns. Queen Christina also owns some exceedingly rare cards of Egyptian, Arabian, French and Spanish manufacture.—N. Y. Sun.

Wise Precaution.

"It is always advisable to know what business a man is in when he proposes marriage to you," said the blond.

"Why so?" asked the brunette. "A man once gave me an engagement ring and, of course, I was a little curious to know what it had cost."

"Naturally." "Well, I went to a jeweler's to inquire what was the value, and I found the man who gave me the token behind the counter."—Yonkers Statesman.

GAMBLERS MUST GO.

Secretary Shaw Makes War on "Sporty" Treasury Clerks.

Iowa Man, for the Good of the Service, Has Instituted Some Notable Moral Reforms in His Department.

(Special Washington Letter.)

THERE is a black sheep in every flock. There is an Arnold or an Iscariot for every age and nation. There is a dead fly for every ointment.

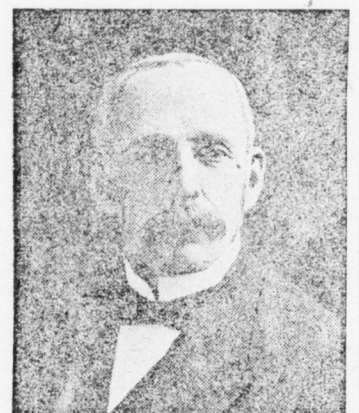
All along the shores of the great ocean of life, driven far upon the beaches of the coasts, are the wrecks and remnants of those whose embarkation seemed to be under the benignant rays of the very star of hope. They seemed to take the tide at the flood, being led on to fortune. But, alas, they knew not the shallows, shoals and quicksands of life. Each life needs a separate and accurate chart, because each is set in a different current.

Just as a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, so one pervert or misdirected entity maldors a whole class or caste. The embezzling, absconding Sunday school superintendent taints an honorable hundred thousand zealous workers for morality and religion. In like manner the thousands who serve the government in the executive departments of the national capital sometimes have their reputation injured by perverts in their midst; albeit the number of those who walk not in the straight and narrow way is small.

It is so in all ages, and climes. Even the brilliant Cassius was an office holder reputed "to have an itching palm." During President Jackson's incumbency some government clerks failed to pay their board bills, and gave their class a bad name. In those days it was easy for any citizen to see the president, so one landlady called and informed the president that an employee of the patent office owed her for two months' board. The president told the lady to go and get the young man's note for 30 days. That was easy. When she brought it back to the white house, the president took it and wrote his name on the back of it. Handing it back to his caller, he said: "Put that note in bank, and if the young man don't pay it I will." It was paid by the young man, of course; and the news of it went all over the city, so that thereafter government clerks became accustomed to paying all of their debts.

During recent years government clerks have been given a bad name locally, because a sufficient number of them have been indulging in gambling to give cause for general suspicion. This condition of affairs was emphasized recently when the disbursing officer of the census office was found short in his accounts, in the sum of upwards of \$8,000; and when this criminal lapse was followed by the discovery of a shortage of a similar amount in the accounts of the disbursing officer of an executive department. Inasmuch as the paying officials of all of the departments have to get their cash from the treasury department, that department naturally made inquiry into preceding conditions which led up to these defalcations. It was discovered that in both cases the fiduciary officials had been betting on the races, and that their gambling propensities had ultimately caused them to reach into the government coffers and take the moneys intrusted to their honor.

Although the laws against gambling are rigidly enforced in the



SECRETARY SHAW.

District of Columbia, to the extent of the ability of the responsible officials, there are games and games. Quite a number of clubs are protected by their charters, and gambling for high stakes is indulged in. There are secret games in various parts of the city. But across the river, up the river and down the river there are places within easy access by small boats, but too remote to warrant constant surveillance by the state officials of Maryland and Virginia.

Of course there are "open" poker games, and an occasional "sweet board" inside the city limits, known only to a select few. It is well understood that the Chinamen have very quiet games of loo and fan tan. In the alleys and attics the colored folks have their crap games. But it is along the river shores that the great games are to be found.

On the Virginia shore, between the Aqueduct bridge and Cabin John's bridge, is "Jack Heath's place," close to the water's edge, against a steep cliff accessible only by boat. At one of the Georgetown wharves a little steam tug receives passengers for

the round trip, the price being 15 cents. Every half hour the trip is made to Heath's place. The tug belongs to the proprietor of the gambling resort, and it alone brings him a constant revenue. As soon as a load is aboard the tug strikes right out into the stream, darts under Aqueduct bridge, up the middle of the stream, puffing along in the shadow of the spires and minarets of Georgetown university. The tug bears its burden of anxious human beings up to the wharf of the club house.

Scrambling ashore, all bent on winning, or of recouping for past losses, the modest, quiet-looking house is found to be a babel of voices. "Forty-eight, 63, 9, 15, 20—Keno," is the first distinct utterance. The front door opens into the bar, and that



A PIKER'S GAME.

shows a great head for the gambler in chief. He not only takes in money for drinks, but he starts his victims to the games with their heads not a bit too clear. Back of the bar is the poker room. On the second floor we find roulette and craps, the cheap gambling hell showing forth in all its glory. Keno and hazard are in a room to themselves.

There is a "piker's game," with chips at ten cents each, the management being willing to take car tickets at five cents each. The floor is covered with sawdust and sputum, the air reeking with the fumes of cheap tobacco, consumed in cheap pipes or cheaper cigarettes. In these rooms the pale-faced department clerks touch elbows with collarless, countess, evil-visaged people from whose presence they would shy even on street cars. The games are carried on from Saturday night until Monday morning. Those who have stayed about the place during that entire period, whether winners or losers, and usually losers, must return to their duties; and they are both physically and mentally unfit for any kind of work.

It was with some knowledge of these conditions that the secretary of the treasury determined to strictly enforce the rules and regulations against gamblers. More than two months ago Secretary Shaw gave this matter his personal consideration. He determined that the great treasury department, wherein great responsibility devolves upon every clerk, is no place for poker players and those inclined to general gambling. The clerks would not believe that the quiet, grave-looking man would have time or take time to look after them. But "sporty boys" were surprised one day to find that the salaries of three poker-playing clerks had been reduced, and that they had been sent to less responsible positions. One clerk had his salary reduced from \$1,800 per annum to \$1,000. His wife and children will have a better living now than they had when he was drawing more money, for he took nearly all of it to the gaming hells. But for their dependent families the clerks might have been discharged.

The examples thus made have been productive of good, for they have caused others who have been recklessly inclined to become more home-loving in their habits. Nevertheless, one clerk in the treasury continued to play the races for high stakes, and was also known as an expert in picking winners. He invented an alleged "system" whereby the races could be successfully played by those who were uninformed concerning the merits of the horses. This system was advertised by circulars, the allegation being that "the inventor holds a prominent position in the treasury department."

The "sporty" clerk was drawing a good salary, but his great "system" went so much wrong that he was obliged to go into debt, and he borrowed money from John J. Kleiner, a private banker here. When he failed to pay this indebtedness, Mr. Kleiner sent his bill to the department, enclosing the telltale circular. And the clerk with the system was removed. In passing, it may be of interest to many readers to know that Mr. Kleiner was for ten years a member of congress from Indiana, and that he was the foremost champion of the opening of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota territory.

This dismissal has had an effect which will be lasting, because throughout the great department there is now a feeling that the man at the helm knows how to deal with minute details of the department, as well as with the great problems which require statecraft.

Secretary Shaw is a kindly-disposed, Christian gentleman, a religious man, a temperance man, a church goer, and a worshiper of the living God. Albeit he has been severe with those who deserve severity, he is gentle with those who deserve kindness. During the very period when he was disciplining the wrong-doers, he took the time to hear the personal sorrows of a lady clerk, and he tempered for her justice with mercy. He endeavors to be just, like incarnate.

SMITH D. FRY.



DRIVES BIG OSTRICH.

Newest Sensation at Saratoga Was Furnished by Wife of a New York Contractor.

As at Newport, the pretty women at Saratoga are racking their minds in search of fads that may divert their friends and help to pass the time.

Nobody in Saratoga is likely to give a monkey dinner and the fish suppers at the lake are not susceptible of elaborate variation, but novelties in driving rigs have appeared on Broadway that overshadow anything ever seen on Bellevue avenue, Newport.

The three horses abreast, driven by Mrs. Barnes-Allen, have created a sensation such as Saratoga has not known for many years. William C. Whitney's double team of chestnuts is superior to anything seen on the Lake road since the days of the elder Vanderbilts.

In the search for a special sensation a pretty woman has hit upon an idea that for the moment outshines mere horseflesh. Mrs. C. A. Bartholomea, wife of a large railway contractor in New York, and a near relative of Admiral Dewey, has taken advantage of the presence in Saratoga in summer of an ostrich farmer from Jacksonville, Fla., to secure one of the trained birds for driving to a light blue pneumatic tire wagon.

The ostrich, most thoroughly broken to harness, is named Oliver W. and is a splendid male bird, standing over nine feet in height. Four years of infinite patience on the part of trainer, Mr. Campbell, were required to render the bird tractable.

"The skull of the animal is so small in proportion to his body that he has almost no brains," explained Trainer Campbell. The rig was already harnessed. The ostrich stood, quite docile, with a hood over his head. That is the device for hitching the great birds. As long as they cannot see they confidently believe themselves invisible. A brass band or a score of panting automobiles will not cause them to move a muscle.

The pretty woman mounted to her seat behind the strange two-legged "steed" and, when she had gathered



NEWPORT'S LATEST FAD.

up the lines, directed the removal of the hoodwink.

Oliver W. swung his 50 inches of supple neck and darted down the road with a stride that would have put any trotter to shame. His record, as driven by Trainer Campbell, is 2:02, but of course no such speed was possible on a country road.

Mrs. Charles A. Bartholomea wore a handsome French gown, in which she attended the races at the conclusion of her ostrich drive. After she had dismounted from the carriage she said:

"It is the most interesting experience imaginable to anybody who is used to driving horses. A taut rein is impossible. I could convert the ostrich's neck into a question mark by a strong pull on both lines; but the touch must be sympathetic and the bird acts as by your will rather than his own. Mr. Campbell, as you know, says the big birds have no sense, but they are more readily directed than horses. A mere touch of the right rein will cause the bird to swerve in that direction. It is unnecessary to say that inattention might be followed by a serious upset.

"If a proper blinder can be invented the ostrich will become perfectly safe to drive to a light wagon on any road. They never can be useful for drawing heavy loads."

Food for Nervous Persons.

As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of nervous people, as nutritious juices go into the brine to a great extent. Fish of all kinds is good for them. Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous starting from sleep, and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint of a meal, and take four meals daily. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion of these by making it soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect.—Science News.

QUEEN MARIE AMELIA.

Portugal's Charming Sovereign Lady Is Beloved by Every Stratum of Society.

There is no more captivating figure on the thrones of all Europe than is Marie Amelia, queen of Portugal. The queen is the oldest daughter of the French pretender, the duke of Orleans, and was born in England in one of the many years when her father's residence was at the country seat, Twickenham, during his long exile from France. In 1886, through the influence of that royal matchmaker, Victoria, Marie Amelia was married to Don Carlos, the then heir apparent to the throne of Portugal. Three years later came his accession, and Queen Marie Amelia entered upon a career which has made her the most universally beloved character



THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

of modern times, her popularity being said to exceed that of even that much sung queen, Carmen Sylvia.

Marie Amelia is possessed of a character as remarkable for its lovable positive qualities as that of her royal spouse is for its disagreeable negative traits. She is a woman of strong character and high intellectual power, generous, quick witted, far-seeing. She is a close student of human nature, or, rather, has an intuitive perception of it; she is a scientist of high standing, is a graduate in medicine and an expert upon matters of hospital nursing and sanitary cooking. The fact is, Queen Marie Amelia is a most extraordinary woman. Her distinction of being the only royal M. D. in the world is but one of her many unusual attractions. Although a devotee of quiet domesticity and a model wife and mother, she is thoroughly modern in her beliefs, and has the courage necessary to reduce these beliefs to actions. She is an exponent of common sense in the matter of dress, and has succeeded in elevating public opinion in Portugal to that height where tight lacing is considered low taste, unfashionable and immoral. With all this she is artistic, and has the reputation of being one of the most tastefully gowned princesses in Europe.

Queen Marie Amelia is generous to a fault. She not only refuses to accept from the government one cent of the princely allowance made her each year, but she spends more than three-fourths of her magnificent fortune inherited from her father and his family, in charities and humanitarianities for the poor of her realm, which charities are as original and interesting as is their royal author. They include among other things experimental stations for the production of the serum of diphtheria, from which dread disease Portugal suffers more than any other country of Europe; a model sanitary bakery for the poor; a hospital and free dispensary for stricken women. The queen who is an authority on these subjects, is a personal and intimate friend of Florence Nightingale, to whom she has paid several visits, and with whose ideas she is in full accord. In fact, it may be partly due to this influence that the queen has made efforts so persistent and so well directed that the hospitals and charitable institutions of otherwise decadent Portugal are in so flourishing a condition.

Adored by her own people, beloved of English society, worshipped in Paris, Queen Marie Amelia is one of the handsomest, wisest, most lovable and noblest queens of Christendom. If a sovereign's possession of these virtues may constitute the safety of a people, Portugal need have no fear for the present.

Rational Care of Clothes.

Air your clothes after taking them off and before putting them away. Let the bodice of a dress hang over the back of a chair for at least half an hour before you put it away, but if possible keep it out some time longer. Children should be taught to turn their stockings inside out at night and to hang them over a chair. Body linen should be treated in the same manner, not folded up in the neat little heaps that our grandmothers used to insist upon, for the latter, though tidier-looking, are by no means sanitary. Air is a great purifier, and clothes through which it is allowed to circulate freely will be kept from that stuffy, musty smell which characterizes garments that are folded and put away directly they have been worn.—Chicago Daily News.

Care of Silk Stockings.

Silk stockings, it should be remembered, must never be washed with soap. Warm water, to which bran is added in the proportion of two table-spoonfuls to a pint, is what is needed. Do not wring, but squeeze out after rinsing them and dry in the shade.

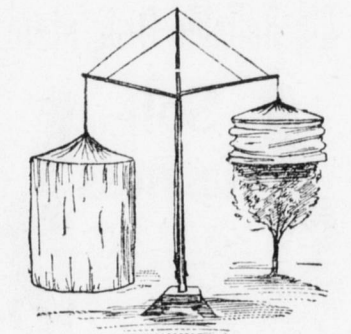


ORCHARD FUMIGATION.

Device Recently Used for the San Jose Scale in Orchard Work in New York State.

The spreading branches were drawn in with a rope, permitting the tents, which are 12 feet in diameter, to drop over the trees. Two trees are fumigated at a time, the apparatus passing between the rows. The tents are hung from the gaffs, which are long enough to serve the purpose.

The tents are drawn up from the bottom and when telescoped are still further lifted to the height of the outer ends of the gaffs and in position to drop over the tree. The tents are then let down as far as they will settle. The smaller the tree the lower they will sink, and the less space will remain for the use of the gas. The surplus tent gathers on the ground



FUMIGATING DEVICE.

Two men can easily handle the apparatus.

The tents are made of light sailcloth oiled with two coats of boiled linseed oil and dried. They are 12 feet in diameter and 14 feet high. At the top of the tent is a three-quarter-inch gas pipe, to keep the tent expanded the full diameter at all times. At the bottom of the tent is a three-eighths-inch steel hoop for a like purpose. For each tent are four ropes running through a pulley block at the top and outside the tent. These ropes run through the top and down the inside of the tent at the four quarters, through rings to hold them in place, to the hoops at the bottom. This plan telescopes the tent when in use.

A single mast is mortised into a bed piece, firmly attached to a frame, sledlike in form, or it may be fixed to a wagon, and guyed with wire to the corners of the sled. These guy ropes are attached to the top of the mast and are tied to trees, two ahead and one behind.

Two gaffs are fastened to the mast and are each long enough to reach the center of the tents; pulleys are attached to the gaffs, and ropes are used for lifting the tents and placing them in position. The gaffs can be raised by a rope attached to the mast, thus enabling one to raise the tent in addition to the telescoping described.—Country Gentleman.

LOOK TO THE QUALITY.

When Buying Nursery Stock Be Careful to See That It Has Been Properly Raised.

It costs a great deal of money, a great deal of time and a great deal of experience to grow plants properly—and these are facts which more intelligent persons are beginning to realize. The prices of plants to-day have not been lowered by improved methods and better knowledge; instead, better plants are grown, both in kind and in condition, at greater expense to the producer and to the purchasers. Certain kinds of stock can be grown with the greatest ease and consequent cheapness, and unbelievers having this class in mind often fail to recognize quality. The Carolina poplar has been instrumental in deceiving the public as to the value of trees. Only a couple of years are required to rear a tree of respectable size for transplanting, and the cost is but a few cents. They can be grown on almost any ordinary nursery ground, and need little or no care. How different with an oak, or even a Norway maple, where five to ten years are inevitably spent in getting the seedling to a suitable selling size! And what of the labor in transplanting, pruning and strengthening? Is it possible to bring the three plants into competition except as regards quality and desirability? It is here that the nurseryman meets with discouragement, and he is tempted to sell cheaply and cut down his expenses correspondingly, to the detriment of his stock. Training, health, vigor and careful handling make a tree that gives satisfaction to the purchaser and make him ignore the extra expense, and this more generally recognized will bring more confidence between the nurseryman and his customers in their dealings.—Mechan's Monthly.

Gouts as Orchard Cleaners.

There is no worse animal to put into an orchard than the goat, because he is a browser of the truest type, but for preparing brush or timbered land that is to be put into orchard or any kind of fruit he has no equal. No doubt, the Angora is the most profitable to keep, but any kind of scrub goat will eat brush and weeds, and this is the desirable point for the man that wants his land cleaned of all woody growth.

FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

Only Three Per Cent. of Area of Island and Only Ten Per Cent. of Farms Under Cultivation.

From a recent bulletin issued by the United States geological survey, entitled, "A Gazetteer of Cuba," compiled by Henry Gannett, geographer, the following suggestive facts regarding the island are taken:

With an acreage of 44,000 square miles and a population in 1899 of 1,572,797, only 3 per cent. of the area of the island and only 10 per cent. of the area in farms was under cultivation. The most highly cultivated portions of the island were in Mantanzas and Havana provinces, which lie adjoining in its western part, while in Puerto Principe, the large central province, was comparatively slight and the land was used mostly for cattle ranches. The crops, in the order of areas cultivated, were: first, sugar cane, occupying somewhat less than half of the cultivated area; next, sweet potatoes, occupying 11 per cent. of the area; tobacco, 9 per cent. and bananas a trifle less than 9 per cent. Tobacco and sugar were grown in all the provinces. In 1899 there were in Cuba 207 sugar mills, with a daily production of 61,407 bags.

Light is thrown on the depopulating effect of war in Cuba by the comparison of the census of 1899 with that of 1877. In the latter year it was 1,631,687, or 59,000 more than 12 years later, in 1899. Allowing for the probable increase in the population between 1887 and 1895, the year in which the insurrection broke out, the loss of life, as indicated by the two censuses, may be estimated at nearly 200,000, a loss to be attributed to the war and the accompanying reconcentration.

The bulletin is accompanied by maps and charts, and contains nearly 4,000 geographic names.

MAY SEND MAILS BY WIRE.

Italy Investigates a New System for Electric Transmission at a High Speed.

The Italian Minister of posts and telegraphs, Sig. Galimberti, and the leading officials of his department have examined a plan submitted by an engineer named Piscicelli for the establishment of a system of electrical delivery of the mails, by which letters are to be transmitted in aluminum boxes along overhead wires at the rate of 248 miles an hour.

A commission has been appointed to report upon this system before instituting experiments between Rome and Naples. Between these two points the inventor claims that he can deliver letters in 25 minutes, while the time to send mail from Rome to Paris by this system, Sig. Piscicelli says, could be reduced to five hours.

Child Insurance Forbidden.

The insurance of the lives of children is forbidden in Montreal.

Success covers a multitude of blunders.—H. W. Shaw.

Ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.—Bulwer.

If principle is good for anything, it is worth living up to.—Franklin.

Anyway, there is no room for trouble in an air castle.—Chicago Daily News.

True dignity is never gained by place, and never lost when honors are withdrawn.—Massinger.

No one ever sowed the grain of generosity who gathered not up the harvest of the desire of his heart.—Saadi.

Nothing is more reverent in old age than hope; nothing more hopeful in youth than reverence.—Rev. R. W. Barbour.

"So Ethel's refusal has broken your heart. Are you sure of that, old man?" "Sure! Why, all the other girls' refusals had the same effect, so I ought to know the symptoms by this time!"—Baltimore Herald.

"I told the boss that I would like an increase in my salary," said the clerk at the neckwear counter to the floorwalker. "What did he say?" "He said that everybody would."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Solitary Exception—"Our officials should understand that Uncle Sam expects every man of them to do his duty." "All except the customs officials of course. He expects them to collect it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Evasive—Mrs. Gabbie—"Mrs. Kraft has been married ten years, I'm sure. I wonder how old she was when she married." Mrs. Bizzy—"I tried to find that out the other day." Mrs. Gabbie—"What did she say?" Mrs. Bizzy—"I asked her at what age she was married, and she said: 'At the bazaar.'"—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Over-pleasure is as hard on the muscles and joints as over-work. The best thing to do to get the body right after a long bicycle ride is to rub the sore, stiff parts well with Mexican Mustang Liniment. No better remedy made for bruises, cuts and chafing.

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.

PE-RU-NA IS A HOUSEHOLD SAFEGUARD.

No Family Should Be Without It.

PERUNA is a great family medicine. The women praise it as well as the men; it is just the thing for the many little catarrhal ailments of childhood.

The following testimonials from thankful men and women tell in direct, sincere language what their success has been in the use of Peruna in their families:

Louis J. Scherrinsky, 103 Locust street, Atlantic, Iowa, writes:

"I will tell you briefly what Peruna has done for me. I took a severe cold which gave me a hard cough. All doctors' medicines failed to cure it. I took one bottle of Peruna and was well."

"Then my two children had bad coughs accompanied by gagging. My wife had stomach trouble for years. She took Peruna and now she is well."

"I cannot express my thanks in words, but I recommend your remedy at every opportunity, for I can conscientiously say that there is no medicine like Peruna. Nearly everyone in this town knew about the sickness of myself and family, and they have seen with astonishment what Peruna has done for us. Many followed our example, and the result was health. Thanking you heartily, I am."—L. J. Scherrinsky.

Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Tulare, Cal., President of the Western Baptist Missionary Society, writes:

"I consider Peruna an indispensable article in my medicine chest. It is twenty medicines in one, and has so far cured every sickness that has been in my home for five years. I consider it of special value to weakly women, as it builds up the general health, drives out disease, and keeps you in the best of health."—Mrs. Nannie Wallace.

Peruna protects the family against coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It is just as sure to cure a case of catarrh of the bowels as it is a case of catarrh of the head.

Amenities of Invention.

Jasper—Marconi and Tesla were very politely sarcastic to one another.

Jumpup—Yes, indeed. They seem to have sweatless cussing down to a fine point.—Judge.

"Isn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen."

Courtship may indicate diamonds, but marriage indicates a hard struggle to get a winter's supply of the plain black carbon.—Chicago Daily News.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

A wise man neither suffers himself to be governed, nor attempts to govern others.—La Bruyere.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

To be found in bad company is often equivalent to being lost.—Chicago Daily News.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

It doesn't better a misfortune to complain of it.—Chicago Daily News.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Footache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.



HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the merits of the great catarrh cure, Peruna:

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

Peruna is an internal, scientific, systemic remedy for catarrh. It is no palliative or temporary remedy; it is thorough in its work, and in cleansing the diseased mucous membranes cures the catarrh.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CUTS WOUNDS

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

TOWERS' FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ASK YOUR DEALER. If he will not supply you send for our free catalogue of garments and hats.

Estey

There is no musical instrument so universally and favorably known as the Estey Organ. Fifty-six years of organ building show a total of 330,000

Organs

Estey Pianos are made with the same care and fidelity as Estey Organs and are the best Pianos made at a moderate price.

Write Brattleboro, Vermont, for an Organ catalogue, and Estey Factory, New York, for catalogue of

Pianos

HAZARD

"THE CLEANER AND QUICKER THE POLICE, THE GREATER THE NEED FOR HAZARD'S SMOKELESS, THEN ON ROLLING FROM A HOUSE YOU WILL HAVE GAINED THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS. OFFER YOUR FRIENDS."

CUN POWDER

RIVETERS, FITTERS, LABORERS AND GENERAL HELP WANTED IN STRUCTURAL IRON SHOP.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO., Washington Heights Station, Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GIBBS, 805 N. W. 4th AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN.

FREE TO MOTHERS of suffering babies. Send to Henry C. Blair, Walnut & 8th St., Philadelphia, for a Teething Necklace. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Fifty cents, mail, prepaid.

A. N. K.—C 1908

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
396-408 Main Street,

October Sale OF DRESS GOODS.

OUR BUYER has returned from a successful trip to the celebrated mills of the East. The visit was fruitful of bargains—many odd lots were purchased at less than cost of manufacture. They are all perfect goods—NOT SECONDS. The best bargains of the year—we pass them on to you.

LOT 1—28 pieces, about 1,000 yards of 46 inch all-wool Sateen Suitings, in shades of French grey, tan, mode, cadet, brown, reds, green, Napoleon national and navy blue. Sold everywhere at a dollar a yard. Our price for this sale..... **59c**

LOT 2—30 pieces, about 1,100 yards of 52 inch all-wool Broadcloth Suitings, in shades of grey, tan, cadet, reds, brown, national and navy blue and green. This cloth is retailed all over this country at a dollar a yard. Our price for this sale..... **79c**

LOT 3—10 pieces, 56-inch stripe Melton Suitings, brown, blue and grey mixtures, always 75c. for..... **35c**

LOT 4—30 pieces 46-inch all-wool Panama Sharkskin Suitings, in twenty of the latest Fall colors. Always retailed at \$1.10. Our price for this sale..... **75c**

LOT 5—50 pieces 44-inch all-wool French Crepe de Chine, in twenty-five of the correct street and evening shades, always \$1.00, at..... **75c**

You Can Shop by Mail.
Orders attended to the same day received.

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
The American Block,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Safe
Pure
Immediate
For
Woman's
Relief.

Tansy Pills

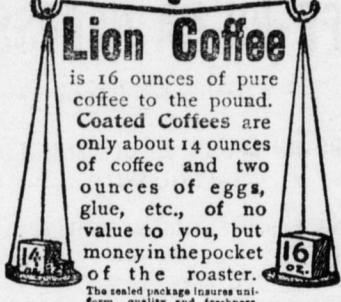
Called to
any Address
in Plain
Packaging.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE "RED CROSS" BOOKLET. (MAILED FREE). MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT AS WE SAY
L. Taggart.

Photographed
from Life.
REVIVO
RESTORES VITALITY
Made a
Well Man
of Me.

FRENCH REMEDY
produces the same results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unite one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but it cures by restoring the blood, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address: **ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**
For Sale in Emporium, by R. C. Dodson.—12ly

Sexine Pills
For years this remedy has been the standard nerve restorative. Thousands of happy men owe their newly found strength to its use. Sexine Pills replace weakness and exhaustion with strength and vigor; the brain becomes clear; the nerves steady and calm; gloomy forebodings are banished and perfect vitality is fully restored. If you are suffering as above, try a box; you'll be encouraged by its effect to take the full course of six boxes; then if you are not entirely cured, we will refund your money. This satisfactory offer is one of the factors of our success. \$1.00 per box; 6 boxes (with guarantee to cure or money back), \$5.00, mailed in plain packages. Book free. **ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.**
For Sale by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa. 51

**DR. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN**
CURES INDIGESTION.



Natural Anxiety.
Mothers regard approaching winter with uneasiness, children take cold so easily. No disease costs more little lives, than croup. It's attack is so sudden that the sufferer is often beyond human aid before the doctor arrives. Such cases yield readily to One Minute Cough Cure. Liquidifies the mucus, allays inflammation, removes danger. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. F. S. McMahon, Hampton, Ga.: "A bad cold rendered me voiceless just before an oratorical contest. I intended to withdraw but took One Minute Cough Cure. It restored my voice in time to win the medal." R. C. Dodson.

Halifax is considering a scheme for the establishment of a municipal hotel and restaurant near the corporation reservoir at Ogden.

Look Out For Fever.
Biliousness and liver disorders at this season may be prevented by cleansing the system with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous little pills do not gripe. They move the bowels gently, but copiously, and by reason of the tonic properties, give tone and strength to the glands. R. C. Dodson.

Christ is the center in which the radii of all denominations must meet.

Forty Years' Torture
To be relieved from a torturing disease after 40 years' of torture might well cause the gratitude of anyone. That is what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve did for C. Haney, Geneva, O. He says: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of piles after I had suffered 40 years." Cures cuts, burns wounds, skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson.

A small boy is never so industrious as when it is time to go to bed.

The Worst Form.
Multitudes are singing the praises of Kodol, the new discovery which is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by digesting what they eat, by cleaning and sweetening the stomach and by transforming their food into the kind of pure, rich, red blood that makes you feel good all over. Mrs. Cranfill, of Troy, I. T., writes: For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia which grew in a worse form. Finally I was induced to use Kodol and after using four bottles I am entirely cured. I heartily recommend Kodol to all sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. Take a dose after meals. It digests what you eat. R. C. Dodson.

Love at first sight was never inspired by a may in a bathing suit.

Some hope of a genuine heaven who do not hesitate to put a dishonest dollar in the offering.

Paris, according to the latest census returns, has a population of 2,650,000 persons, of whom over 1,200,000 are either foreigners or provincials.

The wheat crop of India this year will again be light—probably ten per cent. below the average of the last ten years, and little of the grain will be exported.

The star singer will give his notes to the glory of God if he can get enough notice for his own glory.

It will take those people who are always sored on the church a long time to get sweetened up for heaven.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Reduced Rates to New Orleans.

On account of the meeting of the American Bankers' Association, at New Orleans, La., November 11 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New Orleans and return, November 8 to 10, good to return within eleven days, including date of sale, at reduced rates. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent at New Orleans on or before November 18, and the payment of a fee of 50 cents, an extension of the return limit to November 30 may be obtained. For specific information regarding rates and routes, apply to nearest ticket agent. 2579 35-1t.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland Ohio.

On account of the General Missionary Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, October 21 to 24, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland, October 20 and 21, good to return, leaving Cleveland and until October 27, inclusive, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates. 2573 33-2t.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland Ohio.

On account of the General Missionary Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, October 21 to 24, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland, October 20 and 21, good to return, leaving Cleveland and until October 27, inclusive, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates. 2573 33-2t.

Jury List.
The following is a list of the Jurors drawn to serve at the October term of court commencing Monday the 27th, 1902.

GRAND JURORS.
1 Beldin, Charles..... Farmer..... Shippen
2 Batchelder, J. R..... Farmer..... Grove
3 Barton, S. L..... Printer..... East Ward
4 Crum, Roscoe A..... Laborer..... Gibson
5 Gentry, George W..... Farmer..... Lumber
6 Housler, John W..... Laborer..... Lumber
7 James, P. M..... Clerk..... Driftwood
8 Hackel, S. J..... Merchant..... East Ward
9 Johnson, William R..... Farmer..... Shippen
10 Krebs, William..... Laborer..... Shippen
11 Kephart, Harvey..... Farmer..... Portage
12 Kissell, Joseph..... Farmer..... Lumber
13 Logue, M. J..... Farmer..... Grove
14 McMillen, James A..... Farmer..... Gibson
15 Moore, George..... Farmer..... Lumber
16 Peters, Orlan..... Farmer..... Shippen
17 Peno, Fred..... Farmer..... Grove
18 Reid, J. H..... Farmer..... Shippen
19 Spangler, Charles M..... Farmer..... Shippen
20 Shaffer, A. H..... Surveyor..... West Ward
21 Smith, John E..... Merchant..... Lumber
22 Smith, Miles A..... Laborer..... Lumber
23 Sizer, W. R..... Merchant..... Portage
24 Whiting, Elmer E..... Laborer..... Lumber

SMALL TRAVELING JURORS.
1 Brookbank, J. O..... Merchant..... Driftwood
2 Berfield, Herman..... Laborer..... Grove
3 Bailey, James..... Laborer..... West Ward
4 Binzler, Edward..... Barber..... Middle Ward
5 Caldwell, John..... Laborer..... Shippen
6 Coppersmith, S. E..... Merchant..... East Ward
7 Coleman, H. E..... Laborer..... Driftwood
8 Gailor, John..... Laborer..... Driftwood
9 Day, John H..... Merchant..... Middle Ward
10 Dixon, John..... Farmer..... Shippen
11 Day, Herbert..... Bookkeeper..... West Ward
12 Edwards, Burdette..... Laborer..... Shippen
13 Evers, Michael..... Farmer..... Shippen
14 Fox, Frank J..... Butcher..... Driftwood
15 Green, Robert..... Machinist..... East Ward
16 Howard, William H. Clerk..... Middle Ward
17 Hayes, David C..... Drayman..... West Ward
18 Heath, Oscar..... Farmer..... Shippen
19 Housler, Cameron..... Farmer..... Shippen
20 Hicks, Robert L..... Farmer..... Gibson
21 Housler, Burton..... Farmer..... Gibson
22 Hogan, John E..... Merchant..... Middle Ward
23 Horn, D. W..... Laborer..... Middle Ward
24 Johnson, John A..... Printer..... Middle Ward
25 Kriner, John W..... Carpenter..... West Ward
26 Knarr, Joseph..... Laborer..... Shippen
27 Logue, W. H..... Merchant..... Gibson
28 Lorchbough, Brooks..... Farmer..... Grove
29 Losey, William..... Farmer..... Shippen
30 Lewis, F. A..... Laborer..... Shippen
31 Miller, Frank..... Laborer..... Grove
32 McCoole, S. D..... Barber..... Driftwood
33 Marsh, W. A..... Lumber..... Lumber
34 Mason, James W..... Farmer..... Gibson
35 McNeil, Murdoch..... Laborer..... Shippen
36 McNeil, W. J..... Laborer..... Shippen
37 McDougall, Alexander..... Merchant..... Middle Ward
38 Nyhart, John G..... Farmer..... Shippen
39 Parsons, John F..... Merchant..... Middle Ward
40 Potter, Chester B..... Laborer..... Shippen
41 Rothrock, W. E..... Merchant..... Driftwood
42 Robinson, Edward..... Laborer..... Middle Ward
43 Smith, William H..... Farmer..... Lumber
44 Swank, William..... Farmer..... Grove
45 Swan, Jesse..... Laborer..... Shippen
46 Spencer, C. P..... Laborer..... Driftwood
47 Vogt, Charles W..... Laborer..... West Ward
48 Williams, R. M..... Farmer..... Grove

For a pleasant physic take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by L. Taggart.

Rich Valley.

Edward Sloppy came home from Sterling Run on Monday.

Frank Carter is working on the E. & R. V. railroad at present.

Clarence Stebbins had important business to town on Tuesday.

Miss Dollie Duling is working for Robt. Biggins at Sterling Run.

L. H. Lewis is running a stationary engine for Geo. Bart this week.

Frank Sweeney went to Keating Summit Tuesday, where he has a large lumber job.

Mrs. Lafayette Lockwood returned home Monday from a visit with her daughter Mrs. N. S. Cutler and J. H. Evans of Sizerville.

Who was that fellow that came home with the girl Sunday night? He is a swift walker and can walk from the end of the dug road to the house in six hours.

Centre county voters are hurrahing for Mr. Dresser; his election is assured.

Go Like Hot Cakes.

"The fastest selling article I have in my store," writes druggist C. T. Smith, of Davis, Ky., "is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, because it always cures. In my six years of sales it has never failed. I have known it to save sufferers from throat and lung diseases, who could get no help from doctors or any other remedy." Mothers rely on it, best physicians prescribe it, L. Taggart guarantees satisfaction or refund price. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes, 50c and \$1.

Six hundred French market gardeners have gone on a strike at Nantes, and no fresh vegetables of any sort can be obtained in the town.

For Female Complaints
and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by L. Taggart.

Quinine for Colds.

Many people use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in convenient capsule form, and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

Alacrity is the thing with which an amateur responds to an encore.

Heller's Testimony.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

His Life in Peril.

"I just seemed to have gone all at pieces," writes Alfred Bee, of Welfare, Tex., "biliousness and a lame back had made life a burden. I couldn't eat or sleep and felt almost too worn out to work when I began to use Electric Bitters, but they worked wonders. Now I sleep like a top, can eat anything, have gained in strength and enjoy hard work." They give vigorous health and new life to weak, sickly, run-down people. Try them. Only 50c at L. Taggart's drug store.

**Observation,
Investigation, also
A desire to give
Satisfaction, and
Incidentally,
The profit we will
Accrue by always
Pleasing, are
Reasons enough why
We so
Emphatically
Endorse Vinol
And unhesitatingly
Proclaim it to be
The greatest
Tonic Reconstructor
We Ever Knew.
Kindly let us tell you
More about it.
We will if you will
Call on us,
Old Reliable Drug Store.**

**Soft
Harness**
You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.
**EUREKA
Harness Oil**
makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy lubricating oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.
Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Dr. Humphreys.
After fifty years Dr. Humphreys' Specifics enjoy the greatest popularity and largest sale in their history, due to intrinsic merit. They cure the sick.
NO. CURES. PRICES.
1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations..... 25
2—Norms, Warm Fever, Warm Colic..... 25
3—Feeding Colic, Crying, Wakefulness..... 25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults..... 25
5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..... 25
6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache..... 25
7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..... 25
8—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach..... 25
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods..... 25
10—Whites, Too Profuse Periods..... 25
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness..... 25
12—Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Eruptions..... 25
13—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains..... 25
14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague..... 25
15—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head..... 25
16—Whooping Cough..... 25
17—Kidney Diseases..... 25
18—Nervous Debility..... 1.00
19—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..... 25
20—Grip, Hay Fever..... 25
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.
Dr. Humphreys' New Pocket Manual of all Diseases mailed free.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

**Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure**
Digests what you eat.
This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take. It can't help but do you good.
Prepared only by F. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The \$1. bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 50c. size.
R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

**WORMS!
WHITE'S GREASE
VERMIFUGE**
FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all WORM Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Prepared by
RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.
For sale by L. Taggart 21y.

Madam French Female Pills.
A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed. \$1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. UNITED MEDICAL CO., 364 74, LANCASTER, PA.
Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

**DR. FENNER'S
KIDNEY and
BACKACHE
CURE**
All Bladder and Urinary Diseases.
By Druggists, 50c. per bottle.
R. C. Dodson, Agent, Emporium, Pa.

Register's Notice.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF CAMERON,
NOTICE is hereby given that George F. Hart, Administrator of the estate of Edward Appelman, late of Portage township, deceased, and James F. Wade, Administrator of the estate of Catherine Welsh, late of Emporium borough, deceased, have filed their first and final accounts of their administration of the said estates, and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, at October term, next, for confirmation at 11 o'clock, A. M.
C. JAY GOODENOUGH, Register.
Register's Office,
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1902. 32-4

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cameron county, and to me directed, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution and will expose to public sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at the Court House, in Emporium, Pa., on
Friday, 24th Day of Oct. A. D., 1902,
AT 2:00 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
The following described real estate, to-wit:

ALL that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Gibson, county of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a corner on the west side of the public road and thirty rods south of the south-west corner of the George Tanner farm; thence east one hundred and six (106) rods to a corner; thence north eighty (80) rods to a corner; thence east one hundred and six (106) rods to the place of beginning. Bounded on the north by lands of Martin Hill, on the east by lands of George Tanner and Thos. Greenley, on the south by lands of Thos. Greenley and Mrs. Ives and on the west by lands of Mrs. Ives and being part of Warrant No. 5483. Containing fifty (50) acres, more or less, of which twenty-one (21) acres are cleared and under cultivation and the balance in woodland, and having erected thereon two dwelling houses, one barn and other outbuildings, one orchard in full bearing and two good springs of water.
Seized and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of H. M. BAILEY at the suit of WILLIAM WYLLIE.
TERMS CASH. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.
JOHN D. SWOPE, High Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Emporium, Pa., Oct 6, 1902. 33-3

LIST OF CAUSES.

LIST of Causes set down for trial at October term of Court, commencing October 27, 1902.

No. 33, October Term, 1899.
Connick and Foley vs. Thomas and Whiting.
Geo. W. Huntley, Jr., for Pliffs.

No. 31, October Term, 1899.
Weidman, Slave and Heading Mills vs. J. H. Green and Shaffer, for Pliffs.

No. 30, January Term, 1900.
Solomon W. Nyce vs. John M. Hicks, Geo. E. Hicks, Henry A. Hicks, for Pliffs.

No. 27, July Term, 1900.
Western Newspaper Union vs. S. S. Hackett. Johnson & McNarney, for Pliffs.

No. 26, January Term, 1901.
The Weidman Co., vs. Richard J. Lloyd. Johnson & McNarney, for Pliffs.

No. 25, July Term, 1901.
Stephen Rouse vs. Frank Craven. Johnson & McNarney, for Pliffs.

No. 24, July Term, 1901.
John Kelly vs. Frank Sweeney. F. D. Leet, for Deft.

No. 37, October Term, 1901.
Joseph Kaye vs. Frank Lockwood. Green & Shaffer for Pliff.

No. 40, October Term, 1901.
Frank Green vs. Terrence E. Charles P. Fee and R. E. Fee, doing business as Fee Brothers. Johnson & McNarney, for Pliff.

No. 41, October Term, 1901.
H. C. Dorman and Green & Shaffer, for Defts.

No. 42, October Term, 1901.
Harry G. Bubb, trading as Geo. Bubb and Sons vs. S. S. Hackett. Johnson & McNarney, for Defts.

No. 13, December Term, 1901.
F. M. Overhiser vs. Charles Fry and H. M. Fry, trading as Chas. Fry and Son. Green & Shaffer, for Pliffs.

No. 31, April Term, 1902.
W. D. Johnson vs. A. F. Walker. Green & Shaffer, for Pliff.

No. 2, July Term, 1902.
Ida Granger vs. L. G. Cook. Johnson & McNarney, for Pliff.

No. 3, July Term, 1902.
H. G. Dubendorf vs. Frank Craven. F. D. Leet, for Pliff.

No. 4, July Term, 1902.
C. J. Squires vs. N. Murphy. F. D. Leet for Pliff.

No. 5, July Term, 1902.
G. S. Jennings vs. N. Murphy. F. D. Leet, for Pliff.

No. 6, July Term, 1902.
Green & Shaffer, for Deft.

C. JAY GOODENOUGH, Prothonotary.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER, President Judge and the Hon. JOHN E. DUNN and Geo. A. WALKER, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron, have issued their precept bearing date the 12th day of July A. D., 1902, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron, on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1902, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, with their records, returns, inquests, and other things which they are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1902, and in the 127th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

KIDNEY DISEASES
are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the best for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PRICE 50c. and \$1.00.

L. Taggart, Emporium, Pa. 36-28.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS

Popular Bakery.

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.
Estate of HULDAH C. GENUING, Deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Huldah C. Genuing, late of Emporium Borough, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Hannah Eliza Sebring, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims and demands, will make known the same within the time specified in said letters. HANNAH ELIZA SEBRING, Executrix.
GREEN & SHAFER, Solicitors.
Emporium, Pa., August 23rd, 1902. 27-6t.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

By virtue of the provisions of the Act of Assembly entitled "An act relating to the lien of common carriers and others," approved the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863 and in pursuance thereof and of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cameron county, made the 20th day of September, 1902, upon the petition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Road Company, to No. 38, October Term, 1902. There will be exposed to public sale for the purpose of enforcing the lien of the Pennsylvania Railroad Road Company for freight, car service charges and unloading charges on

Friday, 17th day of October, 1902
AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

at the Freight House, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Emporium, Pa.

1 barrel of Glass.

1 keg of Rives.

1 lot of Iron Ore, containing 24 car loads, more or less.

1 lot of Limestone containing 8 car loads, more or less.

1 lot of Cinders, containing 17 car loads, more or less.

All of the above advertised freight was consigned to the Emporium Furnace Company, at Emporium, Pa., and remains in the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Road Company, unclaimed, and will be sold to "pay the common carriers liens thereon.

THOMAS GALLAGHER,
Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 23d, 1902. 34-4t

A AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
PROPOSED BY THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for the same offense, or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or